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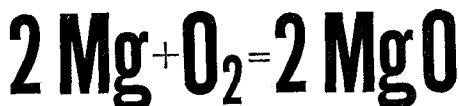
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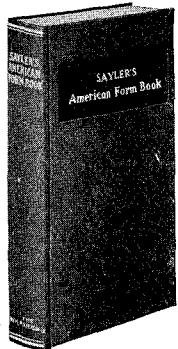
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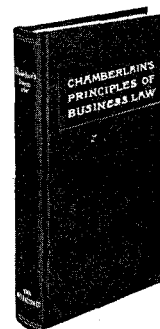
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NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1910

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JUST as Robespierre, after dealing out life and death with despotism, had his own convention turn upon him and hurry him to the fatal knife, so the Czar of the House of Representatives now sees his own party haling him to the fate to which he has sent the victims of his displeasure. One of his own trusted followers,



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HE HEARS THE PEOPLE'S CALL.

Representative Diekema says "the country demands a change" in the Speaker's chair and announces his willingness to take the gavel. He has been in Congress nearly three years.

will end the war and restore party harmony, it adds, is "the defeat of Speaker Cannon and the overthrow of Cannonism and Aldrichism in the National Congress." It is "a people's war," agrees the Toledo Blade (Rep.), and "its end is going to be simultaneous with that of Speaker Cannon." The handwriting on the wall is now "so legible for the eyes of a certain gentleman from Danville, Ill., as to be no longer obscure even to him," thinks the Louisville Herald (Rep.), and so agree the Philadelphia North American (Ind. Rep.), the South Bend Tribune (Rep.), the Spokane Spokesman-Review (Rep.), and many other papers. He "is discredited

Representative Diekema, say the Washington dispatches, is out as a candidate for the Speaker's place, saying that "the country generally demands a change," and that there is "in the minds of the people a resentment against the Speaker which can only result in his retirement."

The Speaker is recognized as being next in power to the President in matters of legislation, and it might be expected that the press of the party, as loyal organs, would rally to the support of so great a figure in the party councils. It must be recorded, however, that the opposite is the case. Where open condemnation is not heard, an ominous silence is the rule. The Cleveland Leader (Rep.) declares the insurgents against Cannon "are fighting the battles of the great American people—fighting for a people's Congress—for representative government," and the only thing that

in the eyes of the country," declares the San Francisco Call (Rep.); and the Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.) avers that "Cannonism is a burden that a patient nation has been weighted with for too long a period." Says the Hartford Courant (Rep.):

"It seems safe to say that there are districts in this conservative State of Connecticut where the announcement that the Republican candidate for Congress was running on a pro-Cannon platform would result in his staying at home if a respectable Democrat was up against him.

"It is an old saying that Washington is the worst place in the country to get a true sense of public sentiment. They may still think down there that the old fellow is a tower of strength, but the cold fact is that the United States has had enough of him. He put up the absurd bluff of pretending to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but he didn't fool anybody unless it was himself; and we credit him with sufficient sense of humor, not to say sufficient straight intelligence, to have known the folly of the performance any way."

The New York Press (Rep.), after noting the disaffection of Ohio and Indiana members against the Speaker, concludes that his power is broken and urges the House to throw off his yoke at once. To quote its words:

"The rule of the House Boss, now broken as to the present Congress, is sure to be destroyed in the next. But if the Republican majority is safely to be preserved for the second half of Mr. Taft's Presidential term it will be necessary to strip Cannon finally of his usurped powers at once and to show plainly to the country that his practises are condemned by the whole body of House Republicans, no less than by those independents whose dogged resistance to his tyranny has brought about its overthrow. To permit the Speaker to resume his throne as of old at the present session would be to invite disaster upon the Republican party in the off-year election—a thing that would paralyze the hands of the President and defeat his wise policies, making Democratic prospects in 1912 brighter than they have been since 1892.



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THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE INSURGENTS.

Everis O. Hayes, of California, is the man who tells the President and the reporters what the rebels against the rule of Cannon are fighting for.

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When Cannonism is so unbearable everywhere that members of Congress are driven to renounce it, there is no possibility that the Taft program in the present Congress can make any progress or gain any confidence under Cannon auspices. The President's appeal for progressive legislation must be made to the members of Congress on the merits of his measures, several of which have the



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HE THINKS THE TAFT BILLS ARE "CHILDISH."

Chairman Mondell, of the House Committee on Public Lands, will use his influence against the Administration's public-land measures.

tactical mistakes. His first was when he abandoned a tolerant policy and openly began using his control over committees and legislation to reward personal friends and to punish personal enemies. The reasons he gave for refusing to rename Mr. Foraker as head of the Currency Committee indicated bitterness and narrowness. Then he plunged into the folly, in his Kansas City speech, of saying that those who did not agree with him and support him were not Republicans, and were to be driven out of the party with bell, book, and candle. As in the heavenly house there are many mansions, so in the Republican House there are Republicans of many varieties, and no man may esteem himself a supreme court to adjudge infallibly who belongs and who does not. Mr. Cannon injured himself irreparably when he adopted this mad course."

Defense of the Speaker rests upon the plea that he was placed in the chair by the majority and that opposition to him is therefore rebellion against majority rule. As the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind. Rep.) puts it:

"In all matters of controversy within the Republican ranks Speaker Cannon represents the majority of that party. His views and his methods are perfectly understood, and in the party caucus he was nominated for Speaker, not in spite of those views, but because of them. And it is most wretched and contemptible in those who oppose the opinions and practises which Speaker Cannon represents to seek to cast personal odium on the official exponent of those views. What Speaker Cannon stands for is Republican doctrine as laid down in the party platform and interpreted by the majority of the party in Congress. Those who do not like it are quite at liberty to abuse the Republican party to their hearts' content, but it shows not only poverty of intellect but moral depravity to let opposition take the form of personal abuse of leaders."

While the above is the only explicit defense of the Speaker we have seen, the *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) has this to say in condemnation of his opponents:

"The conflict between the regular and insurgent Republicans is

one of principles and can not be reconciled by placation or patronage in Washington. It will have to be fought out before the people at the polls.

"The exact situation is that the President recognizes that instead of dealing with one party in Congress, he must deal with two—that there are two parties, each claiming to be Republican. "One of these parties must go up and the other go down. They stand for antagonistic principles. "The regular Republicans wish to go on with the Constitution as it is and the form of government we have had, dealing with evils as they arise by due process of law. "The insurgents are set on a governmental reconstruction with a prying paternalism as its ideal. "The regular Republicans desire government still to exist for the people. The notion of the insurgents is that we can never be happy until the people exist for government. "Between such opposites there can be no peace. One will be the Republican party of the future. The other must be something else. "It is for the people to see and say, and they will do it."

The main accusation against the Speaker is that he has stood with the conservative forces against the reforms brought forward under the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations and has used his tremendous power to block their progress. Moreover, as the *New York Globe* (Ind. Rep.) remarks:

"'Uncle Joe,' either because of a decay of powers or because his long lease of authority has led him to forget some things, has committed great

OPPOSITION TO THE TAFT MEASURES

"WHY, some of these bills are childish!" exclaimed the chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands a few days ago when telling the reporters why he refused to introduce the Administration's conservation measures. "I am against the principle of most of these bills," he went on, "and where I favor the principle, I am against the language and the methods the bills use to carry out their ideas." Chairman Mondell expresses in these words, according to some of the Washington correspondents, an opposition that pervades a considerable section of the House and Senate and that will bend every effort to delay the conservation bills until public interest in them has waned, when they will be quietly killed. Mr. Mondell finally consented to introduce four of the bills, but balked at the other five or six, drawing this fine distinction: "I have not refused to present the President's measures; I have simply declined to offer them—they are very radical propositions." His reluctance to father these bills is explained by the *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.) as due to the fact that "Mr. Mondell is a Cannon cuckoo," a phrase we fail to find in the dictionary.

The Taft bills provide for a classification of the public lands, for withdrawals of land by the President, for the safeguarding of water-power sites, for the advantageous leasing of oil, phosphate, natural gas, and asphaltum lands, for the sale of timber on isolated tracts, and for the leasing of coal-lands. This last measure is outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*:

"The bill relating to coal-lands will serve as a good illustration of the Taft policy in regard to public lands. That bill provides that all lands in the domain containing coal, lignite, or similar deposits not yet alienated and paid for shall be reserved and opened for occupation of no kind save as provided in the bill. A fee of



Courtesy of Harper & Bros., New York.

"YOU'VE GOT TO CUT LOOSE, MR. PRESIDENT, IF YOU EVER EXPECT TO REACH THE TOP."—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

\$10 will entitle a prospector to the exclusive prospecting of a tract not nearer than 25 miles to his previous holdings, tho if there is no fear of monopoly the Secretary of the Interior may waive this limitation, as also for reasons of his own he may refuse the permit.

"For a rental of not less than 10 cents an acre for a period not exceeding one year in this country and two years in Alaska a prospector may search through 5,120 acres of land. When it comes to removing coal for local and domestic use the Secretary is authorized to lease under such terms 'as will safeguard the public interest' not more than 40 acres of coal-land to a single person for a period of not more than five years. But for regular mining enterprises the limit is extended to 2,560 acres, which may be broken up into 10-acre lots. The terms of the lease may include a covenant on the part of the lessee in regard to mining methods and machinery, and the first period of the lease shall not extend over thirty years. After that period it may be extended for ten years at a time.

"The payment is made to increase periodically. There shall be, first, a royalty not exceeding 15 cents a ton. Then an annual rental is to be paid in advance as follows: For the first year, 10 cents an acre; second year, 25 cents; third year, 50 cents; fourth year, 75

separate the right to mine coal, oil and gas, asphalt and phosphate, as well as other natural resources, from the agricultural surface of the lands, reserving the deposits for lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development or exploita-



POOR OLD ELEPHANT!

— Wilder in the Chicago Record-Herald.

cents, and thereafter \$1 a year. Before the permits, licenses, or leases become valid the Secretary shall fix the bond to be required of the applicant for a lease to cover State taxes, damages, and other items.

"Still more drastic, and this applies to water sites as well as mineral lands, is the power given to the Secretary to stipulate in the original contract for a maximum rate at which the products of the mine or the electricity from the water-power sites shall be sold on the market. This provision is considered as a long step toward the Government's operation of its own natural resources, tho, of course, under the present plan, no risk accrues to the Government."

It appears that these bills have taken the foes of conservation somewhat by surprise. They supposed that in getting rid of Pinchot they had paved the way to a more satisfactory state of things, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, but, "instead of that, they now find President Taft and Secretary of the Interior Ballinger recommending some of the very things for which Mr. Pinchot had been working for years." The position of these opponents of the bills is sketched by this correspondent as follows:

"The plan for restraining the disposition of water-power sites and for substituting a lease system has of course aroused the determined antagonism of the interests which have been taking up these sites as rapidly as possible and who have been behind the attempt to restore the sites to a position where they would be available for private exploitation. On the other hand, the proposal to

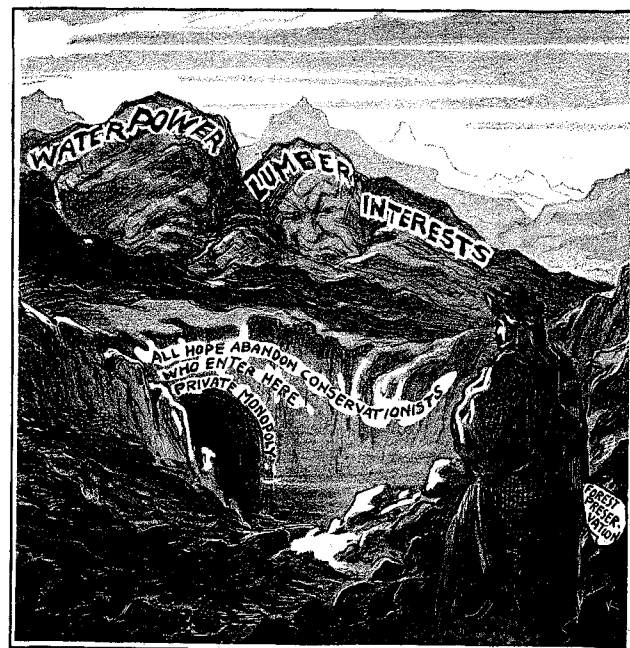


UNCORKED AT LAST.

— Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

tion each year, has proved exceedingly distasteful to the mining interests, particularly as the President now calls for action which would apply this legislation to Alaska as well as to the lands of the main territory of the United States. The action thus proposed would cut off the exploitation of Alaskan coal-fields and would check the progress in getting control of other mineral and metal lands that is now being made. Those who have counted upon securing a great body of wealth by the simple process of taking up the lands at nominal cost would find themselves blocked. These interests which have been exploiting Alaska are very strongly represented in Congress, and particularly in the upper chamber, and they there practically control certain important committees. It is a very serious question whether even the conservative element in Congress can push the Taft measures through without substantial modification designed to placate the interests which thus conceive themselves attacked.

"The Western men are the more disappointed at the prompt



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PINCHOT'S INFERNO.

—Keppler in Puck.

transmission of these bills because of the fact that by conceding the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy they thought they had secured an effective bulwark against immediate agitation of the conservation question. President Taft has met this in two ways. He has said distinctly that he does not regard the results of the investigation as necessary to correct legislation, but believes such legislation can be successfully enacted without waiting for the outcome, while by drafting the bills and asking for their presentation he has put the issue of immediate action before Congress in a way that can not be evaded. Had it been possible to protract the land investigation through the current session without raising the conservation question it might have been possible to stave the legislation off indefinitely, as at the next long session there is not likely to be any crisis that will focus public attention upon conservation as the Pinchot incident has done. Moreover, the Congressional election will then be past and it will be questionable whether certain members will feel as much interest in conservation then as they do now. The effort therefore will be very strongly made to defer action until after the land investigation in the hope that this will mean the real defeat of the President's bills. It will depend largely upon Mr. Taft whether this outcome is permitted to occur."



THE "MEAT STRIKE"

WHEN a number of Cleveland workingmen made an agreement for themselves and their families to eat no meat for thirty days, with a proviso for an extension of the time until prices should be reduced to a reasonable level, they started a movement which within a week assumed national importance. Joined by at least 25,000 householders in Cleveland, the boycott quickly spread beyond Ohio, was taken up in such centers as Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Omaha, and Wilmington, Del., decreased the sales of meat-markets in other large cities, and is estimated to have affected a million people.

This attack upon the excessive cost of one important article of food follows closely upon the formation in Washington of the "National Anti-Food-Trust League," an organization reported to have 200,000 applicants for membership and which has received President Taft's hearty indorsement of any efforts it may make to reduce the price of the necessities of life. Many believe the Cleveland "Meat Strike" shows that the people are now going to make a practical attempt to find out just why it costs so much to live. Says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*:

"There has been a popular impression for years, beginning no one knows when, that were people to abstain from using any article of food, its price would automatically be forced down. The movement, often suggested, has until now lacked leadership and a sufficient incentive. The incentive is now furnished by the abnormal prices demanded for foodstuffs; the leadership, while rather uncertain, appears adequate to set in motion the long-delayed experiment.

"The public, in the course of the next sixty or ninety days, will be taught the truth regarding this popular belief that demand still regulates the price of foodstuffs even in this age of commercial organization, provided, of course, the abstinence movement continues to spread and the thousands of pledges are rigidly kept. The experiment thus conducted is certain to furnish a definite answer to this question of price control.

"Not in years has the public been so thoroughly aroused upon a question as it is now upon this subject of high prices for necessities. The boycott is but one indication of the popular demand that something be done to relieve the situation. It is a case of helping oneself instead of waiting for others to bring relief. While thousands are directly attacking meat prices the public is lending its support, in other ways, to the legislative investigation which is soon to begin. Other

States have joined in the movement. City councils are acting and Washington is interested.

"It is a history-making movement, however else it is viewed. Out of the agitation, the investigation, the boycott, and kindred efforts to better the lot of the millions whose comfort depends upon the amount of food a dollar will buy, some measure of advantage should come."

The dropping off in the sales of the Cleveland meat dealers, and the reduction already offered in the price of certain meats, not only show the effect of the movement, believes the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, "but the movement itself will be greatly strengthened thereby," while if the crusade should "spread to the East, and reach the importance of excluding fish and egg diets for a time, the men, whoever they may be, who are responsible for the unnatural increase in the cost of household necessities, will have something about which to think seriously."

While the spirit of this revolt is generally commended by the press, objections are made to such a weapon as the boycott, and there is much skepticism as to the possibility of any permanent benefit beyond that derived from living on a vegetarian diet for a few weeks.

The New York *Evening Sun* admits that "as a demonstration the Ohio boycott would promote publicity and in that respect would have its value in causing a thorough investigation of the meat business, but its utmost effect on prices would be only temporary." The New York *Evening Mail* rejoices that "the spirit of resistance has been kept alive," for "rebellion is at least an encouraging symptom," but the housewife is "up against it," the consumer is simply winding from one passage of the trust labyrinth to another, he can not get out. Or, as the New York *Press* puts it, "paying 50 cents for meat, say, and 50 cents for vegetables, say, and then abandoning the meat, being forced to pay out the same total of \$1, now all for vegetables, will not enable a man to reduce his cost of living."

A boycott like this can only be futile, and is bound to work directly into the hands of the trust, and the effective remedy for excessive high prices must be found among the following, asserts the *Newark News*: "A more sparing and economical use of

meat, intensive cultivation of land, that is, making every acre produce more than under the present careless ways; allowing food products to enter the country free, or, much better yet, reducing the tariff all around to some really sensible basis." The *Buffalo Times* argues that the boycott proposition starts off with a false premise, namely: "that to keep American standards of living we must begin by surrendering them"; moreover, the tariff and the trusts must not be forgotten for a moment—

"Existent high prices followed on the heels of high tariff with the certainty with which the smoke of a cannon follows the flash.

"Instead of betting on your stomach in a match against cold-storage, send men to Congress who will legislate away the tariff which is the parent of the robber-brood that is filching your money."

This "hunger strike" of the people of Cleveland appears to the New York *Call* (Socialist) to be an admission of the trust's right to control a commodity necessary to life, "and their groveling little protest makes the admission all the more complete." The *Call* concludes thus:

"Thirty thousand men in Cleveland marching with Socialist ballots in their hands to the ballot-box would mean something. But 30,000 depriving themselves of the necessities of life is a sight as pathetic as it is absurd."



THE HIGHEST YET.
—Harding in the
Brooklyn Eagle.



TAWNEY SAYS COST OF LIVING IS BEING FORCED UP BY THE PURSUIT OF LUXURIES.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul Dispatch.



THE MOUNTAIN IN THE WAY.
—Rogers in the New York Herald.

EXCELSIOR!

THE MAGAZINE "SUBSIDY"

OPPOSITION to the idea of wiping out the postal deficit by increasing the rate on magazines has thrown some interesting side-lights on the question—some of them, perhaps, of higher candle-power than the original illumination supplied by Postmaster-General Hitchcock and President Taft. The President, it will be remembered, declared in his message to Congress that it actually costs the Government more than 9 cents a pound to distribute magazines through the mails, and that the present rate of only 1 cent a pound is therefore "little less than a subsidy." Mr. Hitchcock estimates the Government's loss in handling second-class mail-matter at \$64,000,000, and says that the magazines make up 60 per cent. of this class.

Among the papers which accept Mr. Hitchcock's view of the situation and indorse his proposed remedy are the *New York Herald*, the *San Francisco Call and Chronicle*, the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, the *Philadelphia Press*, the *Topeka Capital*, the *Kansas City Farmer*, and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. The *Topeka Capital* complains that "the magazines all come at the same time and weigh so much that mail service is practically blocked for a period." "As the magazines have been doing most of the muck-raking," remarks the *San Francisco Call*, "perhaps Congress will not feel averse to delivering them a side-winder in a tender spot." Some papers would be glad if a way could be found to discriminate between the legitimate magazines and those which are, first and foremost, advertising mediums. Says the *San Francisco Chronicle*:

"The modern American cheap magazine is the direct product of the offer of the United States to transport advertising matter in that form at 1 cent a pound. The 1-cent rate never was made to encourage the circulation of that kind of literature, for it did not exist when that rate was made."

Objections to the proposed remedy are many and varied, however, and they all agree on the main issue that an increased rate for magazines would be discriminatory and unjust. Many argue that the statistics which make the magazines responsible for so large a share of the postal deficit are inaccurate and misleading. Others say that the deficiency might better be made up by compelling the railroads to grant as favorable rates for carrying the mails as they now grant to the express companies. *La Follette's Magazine* predicts that if the rates are advanced the express companies will get the business away from the Post-office. Commenting on the Postmaster-General's report, in which "the rural free delivery is passed over gingerly, the newspapers tenderly, the railroads non-committally, and the magazines with a steam-roller," the *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post* says:

"In attempting to saddle the deficit of the Department on the

periodicals the Postmaster-General says that the average haul on the magazines proper is over 1,000 miles. We should be interested to know how these figures were obtained. No magazine covers the whole country so evenly and thoroughly as *The Saturday Evening Post*, yet the average haul of that part of the edition of *The Saturday Evening Post* sent through the mails is very materially less than this official estimate."

Turning to the President's message the same publication continues:

"The President, in his message, which was no doubt based on the Postmaster's report, makes the statement that the magazines carry a larger proportion of advertising than the newspapers. As a matter of fact, the magazines not only carry a smaller proportion of advertising, but all the leaders among them—the magazines of national circulation and influence—refuse to admit to their columns a large amount of doubtful business which the newspapers, with so few exceptions, gladly accept."

The Post next challenges the statement that the handling and transportation of second-class mail matter costs the Government 9.23 cents a pound. To quote:

"During the past year we have withdrawn over a quarter of a million copies of the magazines from the mails, and the number is constantly increasing, because we find that we can transport and deliver them at a less cost than the Government's charge of 1 cent the pound for the service. To-day we are shipping by fast freight as far west as Chicago and as far north as Portland, and redistributing to our sales-agents by express, at a total cost of less than 1 cent the pound. In other words, a private concern can, in the territory indicated, beat the United States Government, with all its opportunities to do business cheaply."

"It should be borne in mind that except for transportation the Department is at little extra expense in connection with magazines of large circulation, for they are placed on board the train bagged and routed to the point of destination by the publisher. Stamps do not have to be supplied for them and canceled. The Post-office Department does not deliver by carrier any but packages weighing less than four pounds and of a size that can be handled without inconvenience. But where we ship by express the companies not only deliver, but are responsible for any losses. With Uncle Sam we take the risk."

S. S. McClure, of *McClure's Magazine*, is quoted in the *New York Times* as follows:

"Any advance would mean an increase in the price of magazines to the purchaser. The distribution of magazines is a complicated matter, and the publishers are put to great expense as it is. Any slight increase in the cost for each pound of magazine matter would mean that the price would have to be put up."

As to the cost to the Government of carrying the magazines, Mr. McClure goes on to say:

"Three years ago a group of men in Chicago, after making an extensive inquiry into the cost of transporting mail, offered to make



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"THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS."

From the reader's left to right, seated: Frank B. Weeks, Conn., John Franklin Fort, New Jersey, Joseph M. Brown, Georgia, Simeon S. Pennewill, Del., President Taft, Augustus E. Willson, Ky., Herbert S. Hadley, Mo., Martin S. Ansel, S. C., Bryant B. Brooks, Wyoming, John F. Shafroth, Colorado. Standing: Edwin L. Norris, Montana, Richard E. Sloan, Arizona, Aram J. Pothier, R. I., W. W. Kitchin, N. C., William E. Glasscock, W. Va., John O. Davidson, Wis., Secretary Wilson, James H. Brady, Idaho, Judson Harmon, Ohio, Beryl F. Carroll, Iowa, Ashton C. Shallenberger, Neb., Secretary Hitchcock, Adolph O. Eberhart, Minn., George Curry, New Mex., R. S. Vessey, S. Dakota, John Burke, N. Dakota.

a contract with the Government to transport first-class mail at 1 cent an ounce and to charge for second-class mail at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent a pound. Now, if they could afford to do that and figure out a profit, I fail to see that the Government has to pay 9 cents for the handling and distribution."

There are business reasons, asserts a correspondent of the New York Times, why the second-class rate should not be raised. The chief of these is the revenue-creating power of second-class mail for the first and third classes. To quote:

"Were it not for this producing power the income of the other classes would be tremendously reduced. The immense proportions of this revenue can be imagined when its sources are briefly enumerated:

- "Copy from advertiser to publisher.
- "Proofs from publisher to advertiser.
- "Bills from publisher to advertiser.
- "Remittances from advertiser to publisher.
- "Answers from readers to advertisers.
- "Letters from advertisers to readers (sometimes three or four follow-up letters).
- "Orders from readers to advertisers (in many cases by postal money-orders).
- "Mailing of goods from advertisers to readers.
- "Bills from publisher to subscriber.
- "Remittances from subscriber to publisher (in many cases by postal money-order).
- "Letters soliciting subscriptions.
- "Premiums to subscribers.
- "Miscellaneous correspondence, etc."

As calculated to cast suspicion upon Mr. Hitchcock's figures Wilmer Atkinson, publisher of the Philadelphia Farm Journal, reprints the following passages from a report of a joint commission of Congress on the business methods of the Post-office Department:

"The Post-office Department is not now able, and never has been able, to furnish statistics as to the cost of the various classes of the mail matter, class by class, for the reason that it makes no provision for the separation of the operating expenses between the classes.

"It is impossible to escape the conviction that while the individual copy service costs greatly more than the revenue received, the bulk transportation service . . . is one for which the charge of one cent per pound is approximately adequate compensation. . . . The testimony before this Commission incontestably establishes the proposition that within a definite radius second-class matter, separated and consigned in packages of medium size to one address (as most periodicals are), can be transported with apparent profit at the rate of one cent a pound."

TO STANDARDIZE STATE LAWS

STANDARDIZATION, long accepted as indispensable in machine-shops and factories, is now attempting the conquest of a new and more difficult field—the bewildering and contradictory mass of State laws dealing with matters of national importance. The attempt is watched and commented on by the press with mingled enthusiasm and skepticism. During last week, which was a red-letter week for the movement, three different bodies were convened in Washington to discuss and prepare the way for uniform State laws dealing with such subjects as marriage and divorce, child labor, court procedure, conservation, corporations, pure food, insurance, bills of lading, and negotiable instruments. The three conventions consisted of the National Association of Uniform State Laws Commissioners—representing forty-four States, two Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands,—the National Civic Federation, and that new development in our body politic generally spoken of as the "House of Governors."

In his welcoming address to the delegates of the National Civic Federation President Taft intimated that a standardization of State laws would afford the best possible protection to States rights and the most effective check to Federal centralization. Turning to the subject of conservation, he pointed out the responsibility of the States, saying: "The Federal Government has no power to compel owners of forests to attend to those forests with a view to the welfare of the community of the neighbors who live there or of those who are affected by the denuding of the land of the trees. That must be done through State government if it is done at all."

Speaking from the same platform Mr. Pinchot said in part:

"The policies now grouped under the name of conservation are of various ages. Some, like forest preservation, have been advocated by Americans for more than a hundred years. Some, like the control of water-power monopoly in the common interest, are younger than the present century. All of them to-day are in the Valley of Decision. We have come at last to the point of action, and we must either go forward or fall back. Here is a mighty field for uniform action and for cooperation between the States themselves and between them and the nation.

"The idea of uniform State legislation was large in the minds of the Governors when they recommended at the great White-House conference two years ago the appointment of State conservation commissions. Forty-two States have followed their recommendation. These commissions are powerful agencies, ready for use toward the great object for which you are met."

Judge Alton B. Parker explained that the aim of the Federation is "unity in diversity: unity in all that touches in like manner the internal affairs of the communities separated by State lines; diversity in those particulars which are peculiar to each commonwealth." At its final session the Civic Federation adopted resolutions advocating, among other things, uniform laws for the protection of children employed in industry; a uniform insurance code for the various States; uniform legislation relating to the gathering of vital statistics; and uniform State conservation laws.

Speaking before the "House of Governors," President Taft expressed his belief that "this is the beginning of conferences which are certain to lead in the end to an adjustment of State legislation that shall make our country capable of doing much more team work in the public good than we have ever before thought possible."

Governor Hughes undertook to define the work which lies within the province of such a conference. This may be divided, he said, into three groups of questions—first, those relating to uniform legislation; second, those relating to State comity, where uniform

laws can not be had; third, those relating to purely local matters, but capable of being illuminated by the experience of other States.

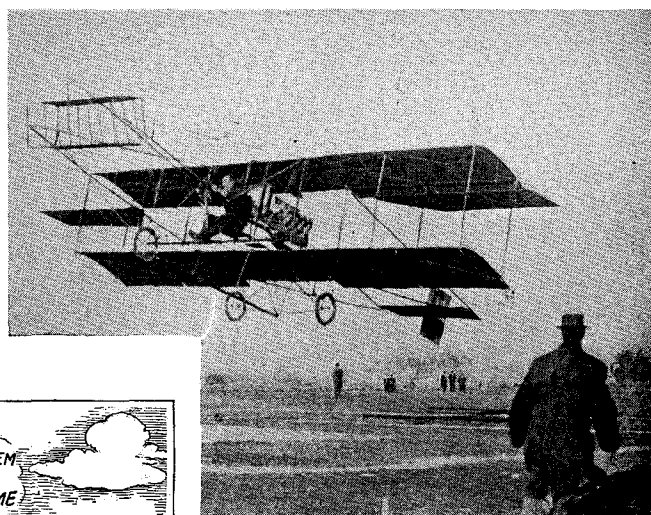
The benefits that may accrue to the country from the establishment of the conference of Governors as a recognized institution, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, "can not easily be overestimated." The House of Governors, says the Providence *Journal*, "bids fair to exercise a considerable influence on the immediate future of American legislation." It adds:

"The meaning of these conferences may be said to be a growing consciousness that something must be done to render the 'beneficent balance' between the States and the Union more of a balance and more beneficent. Unless the State is eventually to become obsolete in our system of administration, it will have to reassert its vitality and competence."

While admitting the desirability of uniform State laws relating to the adulteration and labeling of food products, and of uniform corporation laws, the New York *Journal of Commerce* protests



PAULHAN DESCENDING FROM HIS 4,000-FOOT ASCENT.



CURTISS BREAKING WORLD'S RECORD FOR QUICK START.

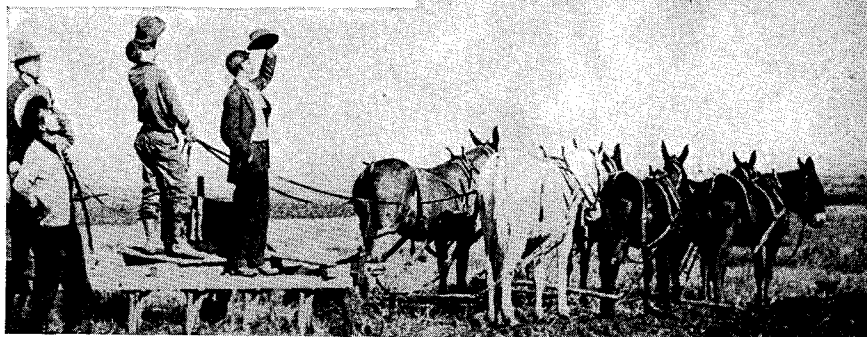


BREAKING THE LAST TIE TO EARTH.

Paulhan always presses his wife's hand before a flight—except when he takes her with him.



"HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



LOUIS PAULHAN TRYING THE PACES OF A BLÉRIOT MONOPLANE.

This daring aviator seems equally at home in any type of aeroplane. Besides breaking the world's height record, he made an unprecedented cross-country flight in a high wind.

AVIATION WEEK IN LOS ANGELES.

that "such questions as marriage and divorce, public health, child labor, and a score of others relating to the exercise of the police power, had much better be left to each State to determine in its own way and in accordance with the sentiment of its own people." It is easy to overstate the desirability of uniform legislation, declares *The World*, which goes on to say:

"To insist upon it in all matters would be to destroy many of the advantages of a Federal form of government over a centralized and bureaucratic one like that of France. . . . If absolute uniformity is to be demanded, the States might almost as well cease to exist and leave all legislation to the Federal Government in Washington."

The extreme note of skepticism, however, is sounded by the *Brooklyn Times*, which labels the movement for uniformity of State laws "a beautiful dream," and asserts confidently that "that's all it is ever likely to be."

NO THIRD TERM FOR HUGHES

THE high cost of living seems to be responsible for the announcement of Governor Hughes that he will not consider a nomination for a third term. He has been receiving \$10,000 a year and spending \$25,000, which is not the road to wealth, any way it is looked at, and while a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writes in to say that he thinks he could live on this salary, the papers generally seem to agree that self-denial is not the supreme quality desired in a Governor, so they advocate a higher salary instead of advising the Governor to join the boycott against high food prices. This is not the first time Governor Hughes has declared his unwillingness to take a renomination, but now it is regarded as final by most of the press. Eight months, however, will elapse before the next Republican convention, and some hitch in the Governor's reform program, or some realignment in party politics following the resignation of Herbert Parsons as head of the Republican organization in New York County, may, according to some political wiseacres, induce him to reconsider. The *New York Press* (Rep.), a consistent supporter of Hughes and the Hughes measures, believes that one result of the investigation of the bribery charges brought by State Senator Benn Conger against Jotham P. Allds, the anti-Hughes Republican recently chosen as majority leader in the Senate, may be the drafting of Governor Hughes for a third term. To quote:

"Governor Hughes, before this storm broke on the Bosses, had published his announcement that he would not serve another term. . . . But his fate does not rest in his own hands. Party emergency may call on him insistently for surrender of his preference. Mr. Hughes stands aloof and above the scandal—indeed, much to his

influence may well be credited the launching of the Conger thunderbolt. When the party makes its accounting to the voters next November it will have to face the consequences of the legislative corruption fostered by faithless and venal leadership under its control of the Government. Governor Hughes, who has fought that odious system tooth and nail, will have nothing to apologize for. He is the member of the party most conspicuous in the reforms that have brought about the downfall of Boss rule.

"With Hughes at its head, fresh from triumphs of statesmanship now assured, the Republican party, in spite of its blackened legislative fame, will be invincible. Without him it might not be so easy to command the confidence of the voters."

The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) in making the first announcement of the Governor's intentions, thus explains his position:

"There is no possibility of a repetition of the campaign of 1908, when Governor Hughes reluctantly allowed himself to be made a candidate. Nothing but a sense of public duty not to retire from a fight which he had undertaken then led him to this step, and there is a limit to the obligation of service from a man situated as he is. The Governor is not wealthy, and he has a family to make provision for. His friends say that he has spent each year of his term from his private property as much as his salary. This will amount to \$40,000 in the four years, and it is not to be expected that he should be willing to go on at this rate for two years more at the very time in his life when his earning capacity is greatest, and when at the practise of law he might in a few years make ample provision for those dependent upon him. . . . Whatever the privileges of the Executive office, and however highly the honor may be appreciated, private obligation can not be indefinitely disregarded, and the Governor is determined to return to his law practise."

While the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) advises the Republican party to place Mr. Hughes in the United States Senate with Mr. Root, and the *Buffalo Times* (Dem.) hints at a buzzing of the Presidential bee, the *New York State press* in general confine their comment to contrasting the inadequacy of the salary paid with the immense claim which the people make upon the Governor's energy. The *Troy Times* (Rep.) urges that the official compensation be increased as soon as possible. The *New York Commercial* (Com.) calls it "embarrassing to the Governor, and humiliating to the best citizenship of the State—that on his salary of \$10,000 a year he is drawing on his own personal resources at the rate of about \$15,000 annually in order to 'make ends meet!'" and demands that Senator Agnew's bill for increasing the salary to \$25,000 be passed "by all means." The *Evening Post* (Ind.) and The *World* (Dem.) make the same plea, while The *Evening Mail*, tho lamenting the loss of such a Governor, realizes that when his "lifetime earnings are practically swept away in three years of office-holding, the time comes when a halt must be called, and the people made to realize that a servant is worthy of his hire."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ICE consumers will probably pay that \$5,000 fine next summer.—*Wall Street Journal*.

REPORTS state that the Japanese are leaving Hawaii. How much of it?—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

REORGANIZATION plans are being considered to get International Salt out of pickle.—*Wall Street Journal*.

AFTER recommending an increase of postage on magazines, can Mr. Taft ever expect a dollar a word?—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE Ice Trust has been fined \$5,000, which will deprive it of profits for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes.—*Washington Times*.

AN American was found dead in London with his pockets full of money. This is one way of avoiding the tipping evil.—*Detroit Free Press*.

FROM the character of this winter the one best guess is that somebody discovered the North Pole and left the door open.—*Detroit Free Press*.

OUR own conviction is that Dr. Cook threw sixty feet of rope into the air, clumb it, and pulled the rope up after him.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

"MR. KNOX," says the *Brooklyn Times*, "is one of the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania." "And in Nicaragua, too, brother."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

WOMAN suffrage is gaining ground. Emma Goldman has come out against it.—*Toledo Blade*.

PLEASE, Mr. Morgan, now you own us, what are you going to do with us?—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

SECRETARY NAGEL wants publicity for corporations. Haven't they been getting it?—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

GOVERNMENT reports show that the banks are full of money. We knew it must be somewhere.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

A NEW YORK heiress has announced that she will not marry King Manuel. It is believed the King is of the same opinion.—*Toledo Blade*.

IT might help some if the University of Copenhagen would take that Balingier-Pinchot controversy off our hands.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

THERE are still three hundred porters with the Roosevelt party in Africa. Those porters are evidently men of great endurance.—*Chicago News*.

COMPELLING the Congressional Record to pay postage at the rate of one cent a ton would also add considerably to the post-office receipts.—*Toledo Blade*.

A NEW JERSEY man is reported to have died from the effects of a hen's peck. This should admonish the militant suffragettes to go slow.—*Washington Herald*.

BRITAIN'S VOTE FOR FREE TRADE

THE old-time evangelists used to say that the repentance of the thief on the cross shows that we may all have hope, but the solitariness of his case warns us against presumption. Similarly, the slenderness of Mr. Asquith's majority in the new House of Commons is thought by some to allow Asquith and Lloyd-George to



PROPHETIC.

KOKO (Mr. Lloyd-George) sings:
As some day it will happen that money must be found,
I've got a little list; I've got a little list;
Of taxable landowners with their miles and miles of ground,
Oh! why should they be missed?
Oh! why should they be missed?
—*Evening News* (Manchester).

hope for success in their war on the House of Lords, but not to presume. At any rate, free trade is to remain the fiscal policy of Great Britain. That appears to have been the main issue decided at the election just concluded, if we are to be guided by English press comment in the light of the returns. Even the *London Spectator*, which can be deemed in no sense a supporter of the free-trade Asquith Ministry, altho it is a free-trade organ, agrees in that inference. It was a tactical blunder, it infers, to give the radical Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, the "enormous advantage" of representing the free-trade idea. In other leading organs of British opinion, like the *London Times*, the triumph is also pronounced one of free trade. *The Times* is opposed to free trade and its comments indicate acceptance of Mr. Balfour's view that the people of Great Britain are not yet "educated to protection." Organs like the *London Daily Chronicle*, the great foe of the House of Lords and, like the *London Nation*, champion of a tax on great landed estates, persist to the last in regarding the issue from their own special standpoint, but whether the view of the Liberal *Manchester Guardian* be accepted as final, or the theory of the *London Morning Post*, a Jingo and Conservative mouthpiece, find credence, the fact remains that the consensus of opinion among newspapers of every shade of opinion inclines to the idea that the English people were afraid of protection. They voted for free trade. The *London Daily Chronicle* itself, for all its hatred of hereditary legislators, conceded the predominance of the fiscal question:

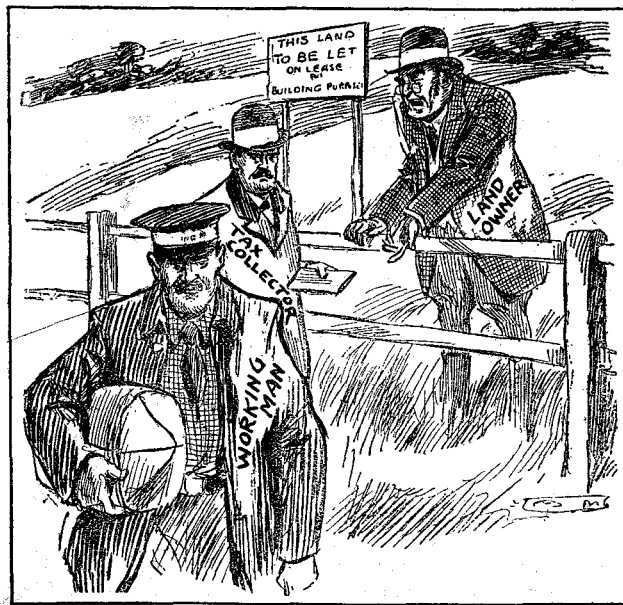
"Is the food of the people, their bread, and their meat, to remain untaxed or not? Every vote given to the Unionists, or withheld from the Liberals, is a vote for the taxation of bread and meat. A tax on bread is, as Mr. Arthur Chamberlain says, a tax which, in the first place, presses with peculiar severity on the poor." A

duke eats no more bread than a laboring man; and whereas the bread-bill represents only a minute proportion of a rich man's expenditure, it is a capital item in that of the poor man. The new food taxes would thus be a shifting of burdens from wealth to poverty. And, in the second place, bread is the staff of life. A tax upon bread is thus 'a tax on the strength of England to make it weaker, and a tax on the poor of England to make them poorer.'"

The great struggle that centered in the Lloyd-George budget, coincides the *London Westminster Gazette*, will be summed up by the historian not as one directed against the House of Lords, except incidentally, not as a determined fight to impose taxes primarily upon land, but as a scheme to tax the poor through their food by abolishing free trade. It admits that "we have prolonged a feudal land system to the point at which it seriously threatens the further progress of the country;" and this afforded one issue, but a subordinate one. As for a protective tariff:

"The idea that employment can be increased in this country by a policy which strikes at foreign trade, which makes the material of industry dearer and scarcer, and which must inevitably depress consumption, is a gross paradox which the working-class are not likely to believe, even if they were prepared to let the tariff reformers gamble with their food. The effect of protection in raising prices is certain, and we have precise evidence about it from protectionist countries. Its effect in stimulating employment is at best a random speculation, which, when we consider the conditions of trade in this country, has, in our opinion, not the remotest chance of realization."

Never was there "a more triumphant vindication of free trade" than the result of the great political campaign through which England has just passed, even to the way of thinking of Mr. Lloyd-George's organ, the *London Nation*, which, as already intimated, saw in the conflict an issue between Lords and Commons mainly. To the same effect argues the *Yorkshire Post*, one of the most influential of the provincial dailies. All other issues, says the *London Standard*, fiercely opposed to Prime Minister Asquith,



TAX LAND—NOT FOOD.

INDIGNANT LANDOWNER—"Look here, if you want to raise money tax his food, and leave my land alone."

—*Morning Leader* (London.)

dwindled into comparative insignificance beside the crucial one of dear bread against cheap bread. The issue narrowed itself in the end to one of "protecting British labor against inequitable foreign competition." Had the Unionists been returned to power, adds the *London Standard*, they would have instantly framed and

enacted protective tariff legislation. The result of the contest being maintenance of the present Ministry, tariff reform is postponed, but only for the time being. Seeing the conflict also as one between free trade and protection, the *London Telegraph*, an opposition organ, relegates the conflict between Lords and Commons to a subordinate place. It had nothing to do with the result, it feels confident. The average voter is more con-

GERMANY'S DENIAL OF EVIL INTENT

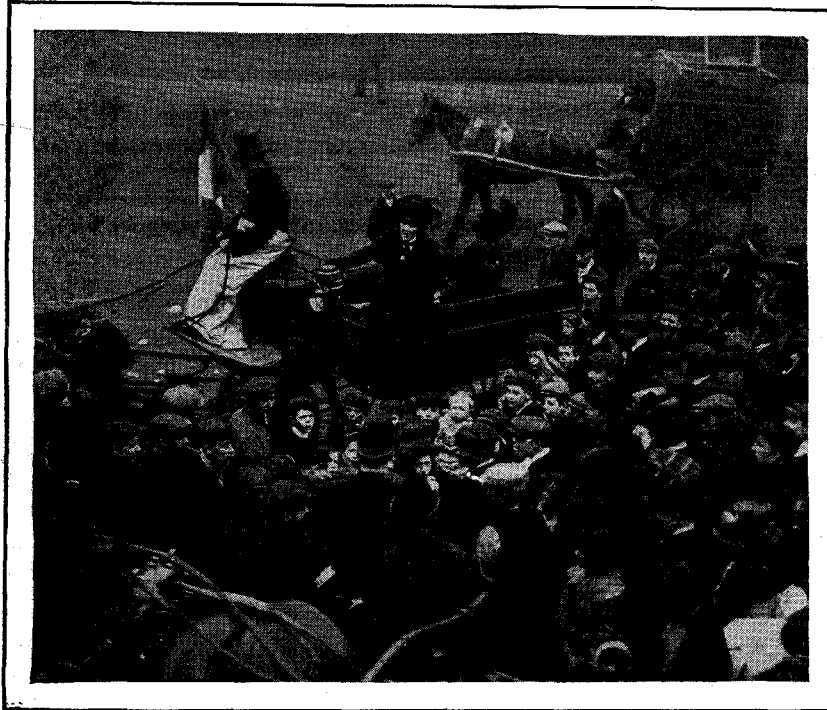
WORDS can scarcely convey the indignation felt by many German periodicals as they grasp the purport of Robert Blatchford's warning to England against the German Navy, recently quoted in these columns. "A flagrant attempt to appeal to the worst nature in both countries at the very moment when the official

leaders of both nations are holding out the hand of good fellowship." Such is the characterization, for instance, of a German resident merchant, Mr. Charles Tuchmann, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (London). The sentiment is echoed in many of the leading German dailies. They agree that no motive in the new Imperial Chancellor is stronger than that of friendship with the English Government and people. "The letters of Robert Blatchford have prodigiously impress the people of England," to quote the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which adds:

"Blatchford is a sensational Socialist journalist who has the ear of the English proletariat. In England the naval crusade has always been somewhat aristocratic in its temper, but to-day we have evidence of a determination to make the anti-German agitation a working-class movement. It is likely to succeed. It is highly probable that every British workman will, before many years, imbibe the idea that the German Emperor is eager to conquer England.

"The cunning of the agitation is thus evident. The English are not taught to hate the Germans. They are all the time assured that it is the German Emperor who has resolved to force his conquering fist upon the English. It seems idle to repudiate any such intentions. As long as a battle-ship on the high seas floats the German flag, this English agitation will continue. We can afford to ignore it, but it is calculated to be a source of peril to international peace for many years to come."

The Socialist German dailies, on the other hand, tend to confirm, more or less indirectly, what Blatchford says. The Berlin *Vor-*



"PUT THE LIBERALS OUT!"

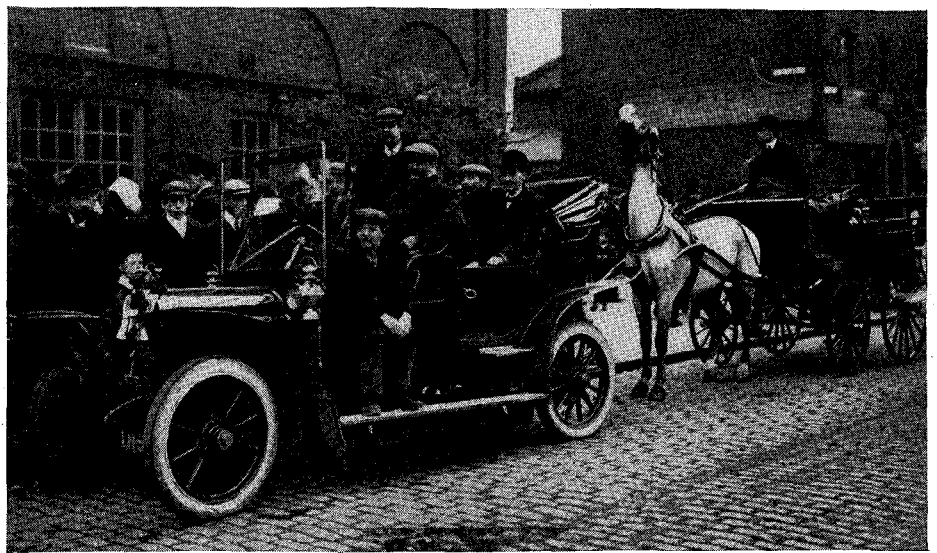
Mrs. Atkinson, a suffragette, addressing a crowd composed largely of juveniles at Newcastle. With her is Mrs. Parsons, wife of the inventor of the steam turbine.

cerned about his job and his wages than he is about Lords and Commons, and their fight for power. Here is its argument:

"What the workers want is work. They will fight, if they are not utterly duped, to keep it, and to extend it. The budget would attack and permanently weaken the employment-giving forces of the nation. The tariff would permanently strengthen and expand them. The Limehouse policy [that of Lloyd-George], scaring away capital and business, must drive away wages that would otherwise go to British hands and British homes. The Unionist policy would retain and largely increase investments in home enterprise, and by intensifying the demand for labor, would exert a stimulating effect upon wages.

"Again we say it is work that is wanted. The tariff would directly create it. The budget would as certainly decrease it.

"Mr. Lloyd-George showed the other day, in another characteristic effort of sophistical rhodomontade, how deeply he and his friends dread this issue. They know perfectly well in their hearts that isolated Cobdenism, giving foreign labor two markets, and leaving British labor only an insecure position in one, is largely responsible for a degree of chronic unemployment and pauperism in this country, such as exists nowhere else in the world. Cobdenism, not only continued but perverted by the budget policy to the purposes of Socialism, would burden and penalize British effort, favor still more free foreign goods, and surrender popular prosperity in this country to foreign interests.

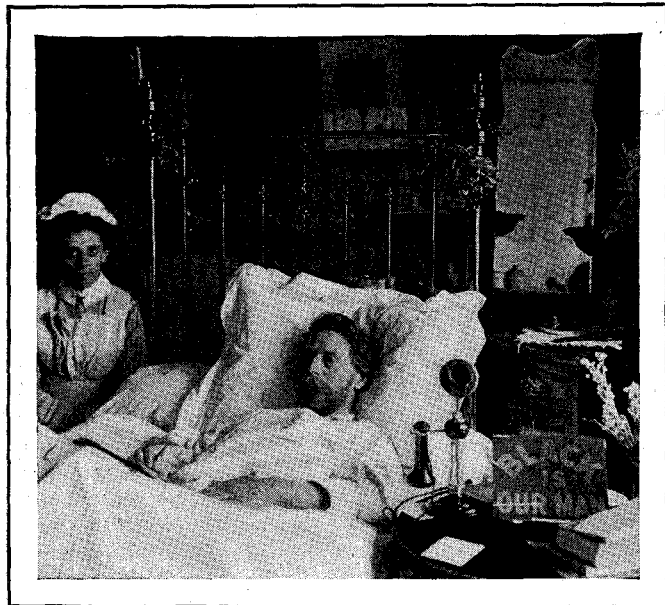


"ENOUGH TO MAKE A HORSE LAUGH."

English workingmen riding to the polls in a motor-car. The rest of the year they go afoot.

waerts is perpetually referring to "mad schemes of conquest beyond the seas" which it attributes to "exalted personages." For this it is taken to task by that faithful organ of German imperial policy, the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. "Germans never dream of

invading England," it says, "and we feel sure that this latest scare is merely a rehash, for popular consumption, of the one that has done duty so many times before." It urges Germans everywhere to avoid any conduct calculated to irritate the English and to assist the German Chancellor in his effort to cultivate the good opinion of the British Government. The Berlin *Tageblatt* quite



POLITICS VS. APPENDICITIS.

Mr. Black, candidate for Parliament from North Biggleswade, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis in the Nottingham Hospital, and directs his campaign by telephone.

despairs of ever disabusing the mind of the English of its inveterate suspicions. It reminds us that the English, "being crowded closely together upon a small island," are prone to panic "because of their delicate geographical position and the resulting nervousness it produces." The Berlin *Post* observes:

"It is fortunate for us that the English are willing to let us use flying-machines in our tactical maneuvers. Should they take it into their heads that we contemplate an invasion of their coast by means of the aeroplane, we can think of no way of calming their agitation. Lord Cromer says Blatchford has obtained material for his latest panic from Socialists in Germany. How true is that statement? It ought not to be forgotten that no German Socialist is in a position to obtain information which is out of the reach of the German Chancellor and, in fact, which the Chancellor says has no existence.

"The real explanation of the latest English scare is the desire of many influential interests in London to prevent all understandings between the two Powers. The attempt will unquestionably meet with some measure of success. The English distrust us and they are likely to distrust us for a long time. That need not discourage us in our efforts to cultivate friendly relations with them. But we must be prepared for exasperations."

This pleasantly diplomatic mode of receiving the shock of the latest English naval panic disgusts the Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It insists that Germany is held up to the contempt of mankind as an intriguing Power and that the English have no real faith in their own naval panics.—*Translation: made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW TAFT WAS ORIENTALIZED

AS it studies the development of what is known in Europe as "the Taft policy in the Far East," the Socialist Berlin *Vorwaerts* is compelled to infer that the President of the United States, like the proconsuls of some other great Powers, has become "Orientalized." The process is one to which all great administrators, who have served their country in tropical dependencies, are more or less liable. That is what our German contemporaries fear, at any rate. William H. Taft, it notes, was sent abroad to subjugate a dependency in Asiatic waters. This he did with great ability and even greater success. But, in the process, he necessarily derived ideas of government that conflict with Western democratic theories of popular sovereignty. He lost touch with those democratic influences which mold the statesman who represents the suffrage of his constituency. It would be unfair to Mr. Taft, adds this daily, to hold him responsible for what has happened to him. Other countries have administrators who, returning home, are unconsciously applying Orientalized politics to their domestic problems:

"Look at England. The great figures there are Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer. Curzon is eager to apply to England the experience he gained as ruler of the great dependency of India. It seems to him that the masses of the people are material for him to experiment upon. He has no notion of what democratic government is. He has slowly and inevitably lost all sense of the realities of popular suffrage.

"Lord Cromer is another instance. He, too, is conspicuous as the regenerator of an Oriental people. He gained his first experience in India. Then he administered the affairs of Egypt. Returning to his native land after great successes among the Mohammedans, he seeks to apply the notions thus derived to the conditions of democracy.

"Herein we have the explanation of the phenomena of contemporary British politics. The people do not realize that there is an Orientalizing tendency at work among them. . . . The experience of the British and Americans prompts the fear that Orientalized politics may ruin free peoples."

President Taft, we are likewise assured, is far too courageous



ENGLISH "FAIR PLAY."

The political speaker in the cart pauses while a workingman in the audience addresses his mates in reply. In this country such an interrupter would be squelched by the police.

to shrink from the application of principles in which he believes. He is so Orientalized that he has more faith in administrative measures than in legislative ones. He spent many years in the Philippine archipelago where he was a despot—a benevolent despot, to be sure, but a despot, nevertheless. This is the

explanation of the Orientalized statesman—he tends to become an absolute altho benevolent despot.

This line of reasoning makes a powerful impression upon the London *Daily News*. It agrees heartily with all the German daily says, and pronounces Lord Curzon, in particular, an Orientalized politician. It fears that Western liberties are imperiled from a source as yet undreamed. It warns all Britons to be on their guard against Orientalizing influences, and it suggests that the United States, expanding in the Pacific, should be warned, too. The theme is likewise taken up in the Paris *Figaro*:

"France knows what it is to have Orientalized statesmen among her rulers. We narrowly escaped having as President of the Republic, one who, like Mr. Taft, gained administrative experience in an Asiatic realm. How far Orientalism influences American politics, we dare not venture to affirm. That it is an evil in France we see reason to think."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA STILL IN AWE OF JAPAN

ANXIETY in Russia caused by persistent rumors of impending war with Japan has grown so acute that St. Petersburg has been forced to issue a statement denying them. The official document enumerates at great length the series of international agreements which the Government concluded since the last war, and which are calculated to remove all traces of bitterness between the two countries. It further declares that all reports to the Government from Japan give proof of the most cordial relations, insuring a friendly settlement of all questions that may arise in the future. Russian papers had based their reports of impending war on Japan's elaborate preparations for strengthening her position in Manchuria and other Asiatic possessions of Russia adjoining, and upon a systematic purchase of arms in Europe.

Despite the official assurance of the Government, the fears of the Russian people have not been allayed. It is noteworthy that these fears find most emphatic expression, not in papers like the *Novoye Vremya*, which have always taken special delight in anticipating bloody events, but in the St. Petersburg *Birzhevaya Vedomosti*, representing the business interests, and in the *Riech*, which certainly can not be accused of looking forward to a war with anything like pleasurable feelings. The *Birzhevaya Vedomosti* says:

"It would be well if everything were actually as the Government

represents it to be. That is what all well-disposed people in Russia desire. But our optimists have not succeeded in explaining the reasons for Japan's preparations for war. Certainly it can not be assumed that the Japanese are squandering their money to please German and American manufacturers."

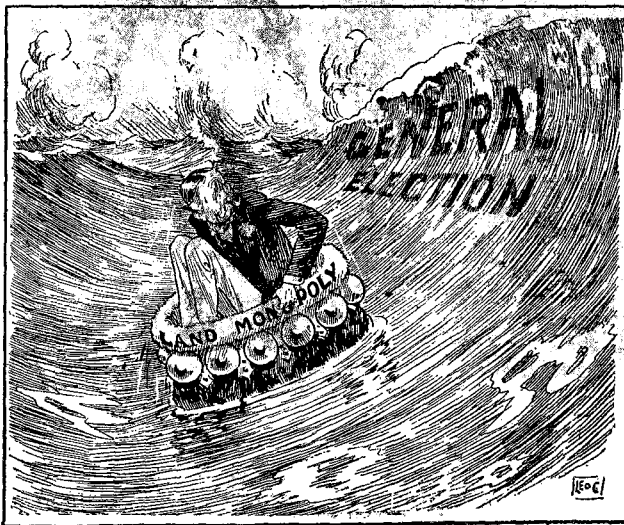
The *Riech* voices its suspicions even more vigorously:

"According to the official assurances Japan is arming herself simply because she loves to play soldiers. It seems that she is buying in Europe abnormally large quantities of explosives that can not be kept for any great length of time merely to get rid of a superfluity of money. At the same time it is also argued that the Japanese budget is so heavy that she can not possibly think of a war at present, especially with a country so well fixt financially as Russia and having such an able and brilliant Government as that of Stolypine.

"Long ago we called attention to the danger threatening us, a danger which is inescapable, and which was very clearly characterized in the speeches in the Douma on the Amour railroad bill. And now that the public has begun to scent this danger very strongly, an attempt is made to lull it to sleep. Sleep, dear Public, on the feather-bed of groundless hopes. Put your trust in those who have learned nothing since the year 1904.' Let us recall the year 1903. Was it the so-called 'well-informed,' those on the inside, who anticipated the possibility of war? Was it not the common people, the unofficial press, the merchants, who at that time showed better insight into the chances of war or peace and the chances of success or failure? The officials, those who should have had accurate knowledge of the actual state of affairs, displayed the grossest ignorance and showed no ability whatever to comprehend the real situation.

"When we compare that situation with the present we are forced to reach the very unwelcome conclusion that then the danger of war could have been averted much more easily than now, despite the humiliating concessions which M. Izvolsky is making to the Japanese. At that time we represented a great, untried potential power. The Far East was supposedly our huge field of battle, we had an inaccessible fortress there, and we had, apparently, a first-class fleet. Above all, we had faith in our own superiority, and the Japanese were afraid because they had never tried a war with Europeans.

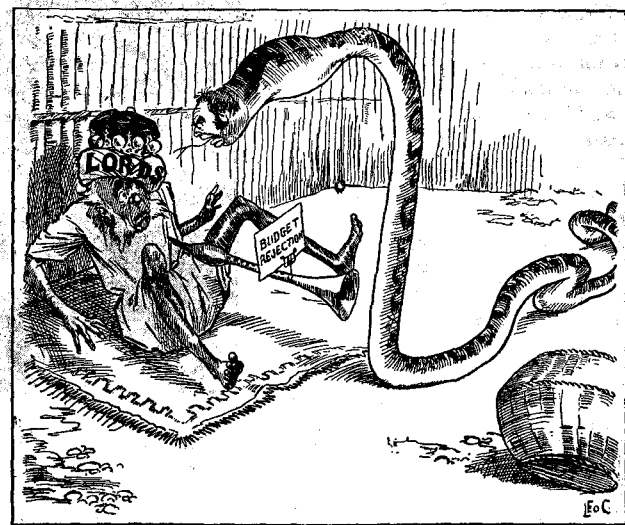
"Now everything is changed. We lost South Manchuria, Port Arthur, and the fleet, we have withdrawn our army from the Far East, and we have done nothing of any account for the fortification of Vladivostok. From a moral point of view the Japanese strength has doubled in the last four years, and we, instead of concentrating our efforts for our rehabilitation, have sunk deeper and deeper into the mud and, instead of fortifying our frontiers, have been discussing the kind of cap to make for the soldiers."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE TALE OF A TUB.

DISCONSOLATE DUKE—"Now for the deuce of a ducking."

—*Evening News (Manchester).*



THE SNAKE CHARMER WHO PLAYED THE WRONG TUNE.

—*Evening News (Manchester).*

THINGS COMING HIS WAY.

MISCHIEVOUS WIRELESS AMATEURS

TROUBLE with amateur wireless operators who interfere when serious messages are being sent, and who often maliciously cause confusion, has finally resulted in the introduction of a bill in Congress by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, for the control of these matters by a specially appointed board. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, this bill has the enthusiastic support of the various interests concerned and has aroused no opposition. Says the writer:

"The Navy Department, the revenue-cutter service, and all the recognized commercial wireless companies have written to Mr. Roberts urging him to push his bill as rapidly as possible in order that it may be sent over to the Senate at an early date and be enacted into law, if possible, at the present session of Congress.

"One of the most interesting exhibits sent to Mr. Roberts to back up the indorsement of his measure by the revenue-cutter service is a paper containing extracts of the logs of the revenue-cutters *Androskoggin*, *Gresham*, *Itasca*, *McCulloch*, *Onondaga*, and *Yamacraw*. Here are some samples of the official extracts from these logs:

"January 26, 1909. Charleston and Portsmouth stations said they heard *Gresham* sending wireless while assisting steamer *Republic* and that they were interfered with by the amateurs of Boston.

"February 15, 1909. So much interference it was impossible to get a whole message from any one.

"March 29, 1909. Heard lots of amateurs going all day.

"November 28, 1909. Interference from amateurs very bad during afternoon and evening."

"In this one exhibit there are thirty-four comments from the log of the *Gresham* telling of the work of amateurs interfering with official messages and distress reports.

"From the log of the *Yamacraw* is taken the following:

"June 6, 1909. At noon hear M calling C Q D. Answer him and ask him for his position and trouble. He says: "Gee, did some one finally answer?" Says he is O K; no trouble and his position is at noon 242 south of the Hook. Ask him why he used C Q D (the urgent distress signal), and he says "For fun," so some one would answer him.

"September 6, 1909.—Amateur busting me up. Ask him to please keep out a minute. Cusses me out.

"October 18, 1909. Fa lost propeller blades; call for her correct position, but Ql and Fo will still persist in breaking me up. Finally after 8 trials got position. During the C Q D signals, Ql, Jr, and Fo broke up everything."

"Here are samples from the log of the *McCulloch*:

"May 21, 1909. Called S., F., Py, and Th. Every time I listened for response local amateur stations began sending. Amateur station using call letters Vm at San Pedro sending articles on Boer War from magazine from 8 to 9:45 P.M. Unable to test out on account of interference caused by amateur stations practising.

"November 4, 1909, 3:20 P.M. Called Ti, sent him an official message. When I listened for acknowledgment operator Ch maliciously broke in on us and said: "We will show you that our spark is stronger and drown you out." Told Ch to please keep out as our message was a rush Government message, and he said: "You needn't think you are so damn much—wait until 4 o'clock." His station being the stronger Ti received our message at 4:10."

"Here are a few samples from the log of the *Onondaga*:

"April 26, 1909. Trying to work with Qk, but N breaks me intentionally. Have had this trouble with him before with official work.



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ERNEST W. ROBERTS,

Who has introduced a bill in Congress to curb the mischievous activities of the wireless amateur.

"May 18, 1909. N is continually interfering and telling everybody that he will fix me.

"May 26, 1909. Doing work with great difficulty, as N is interfering intentionally."

"Altogether the *Onondaga's* wireless man complains eight times in this one extract of the malicious activities of 'N.'

"These extracts from the logs of the revenue-cutters were sent to Mr. Roberts by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Norton. The Navy Department is also preparing a list of interferences with wireless work of United States war-vessels.

"Mr. Roberts expects to have his bill favorably reported at an early date and it is not expected that there will be any opposition to its passage in either the Senate or the House. The main difficulty, he says, will be to agree on the composition of the wireless board and the manner in which amateur and commercial wireless stations must be regulated. He believes this can be accomplished by licensing all regular stations and by assigning to them certain hours in the twenty-four when they will be permitted free and uninterrupted use of the air."

A MOUSE'S PULSE

HOW many know whether a mouse's pulse beats fast or slow? How many know that it beats ten times as fast as a man's; in other words, that it makes ten pulsations while a man's is making one? Owing to the difficulty of registering such rapid beats the exact rate has only recently been ascertained, but it was known in general that the smaller the creature, the more rapid its heart-throbs and, consequently the higher its pulse. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"There have been noted, for instance, 30 pulsations per minute in the elephant, 40 in the horse, 50 in the ass and mule, 70 in man, 90 in the dog, and 150 to 200 in the rabbit.

"The difficulty of counting the pulsations of the heart when their number exceeds 150 to 200, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of recording such beats with apparatus in current use, in very small animals, have prevented physiologists from making experiments on these latter. This lack of data, however, has just been filled by Mr. F. Buchanan. . . . This author had been led by theoretical considerations to suppose that in the mouse the number of pulse beats could not be less than 500 per minute. To verify the exactitude of his deductions, he took the electrogram of this animal; that is, the electric variation produced in it by the cardiac contractions. He did this easily by dipping the fore and hind legs of the mouse, which was suspended by an abdomino-dorsal bandage, respectively in solutions playing the parts of unpolarizable electrodes, and connected with an electrometer. The latter, we suppose, was the capillary electrometer of Lippmann or some other inventor, in which the difference of potential is measured by the deformations of a meniscus of mercury terminating in a very fine glass point dipping into sulfuric acid. The oscillations of the meniscus were photographed on a band of paper moving regularly with a known velocity.

"His results were as follows: in three mice weighing 29 to 35 grams, the heart-beats were 520 to 675 a minute. In two comparatively young mice (about eight weeks) weighing 17 and 21 grams, the contractions were 720 to 780; and finally in an albino (white) mouse weighing 15 grams, there were 680 contractions. The average of these different observations gives 670 beats per minute.

"The respiration of the mouse is equally rapid; Buchanan has noted 140 to 160 per minute. The ratio of the number of the heart-beats to the number of respirations is thus about 4, as in man and most mammals. Thus the mouse's heart beats four times as fast as the rabbit's and ten times as fast as a man's."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME TOY AEROPLANES

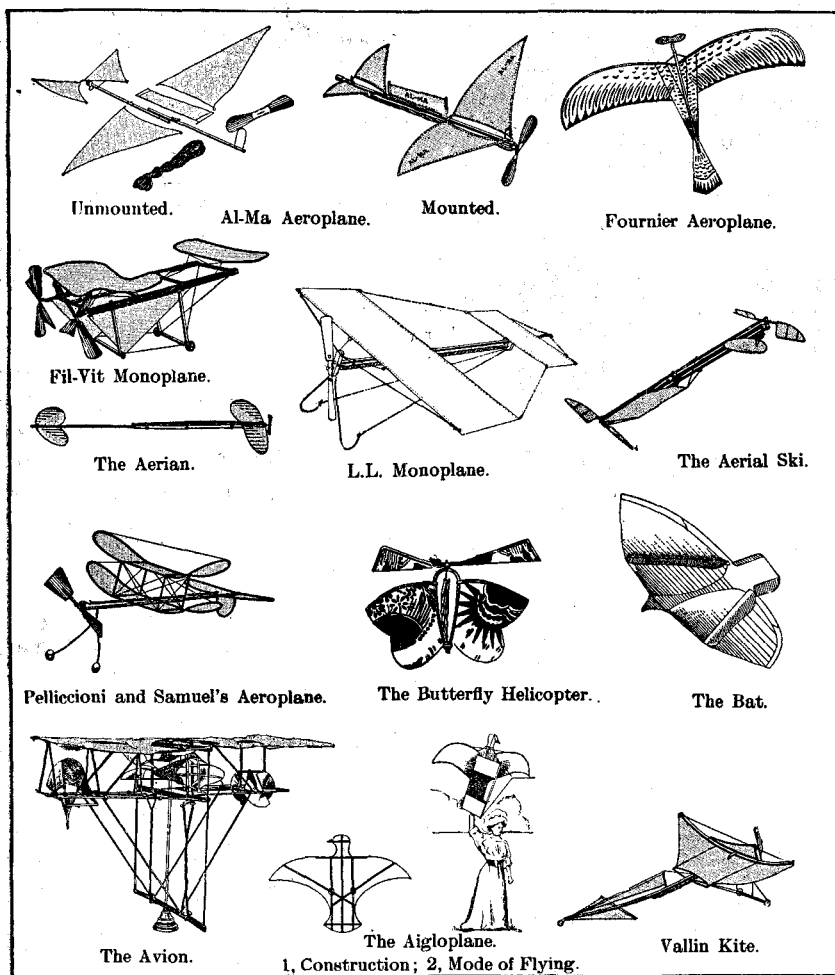
THE annual Lepine show of toys in Paris, which is always interesting and which is reported by the French technical papers as if it were a scientific exhibition, included this year a large number of toy aeroplanes, some of which are almost important enough to serve as experimental models. A reviewer in *La Nature* (Paris) notes that in this development aviation has rendered back to the toy what it has received from it, with modifications. Thus the toy aeroplane is no longer a lifeless body balancing at the end of a string; it is a real aeroplane or a true helicopter, starting from the ground under its own motive power, or cast from the hand. He continues:

"Bundles of rubber furnish power to the screws, which turn at high speed. . . . It is proper to observe that the india-rubber motor is not the ideal toy motor. It gives out too quickly, and the screw,

It has three movable screws, but only one is driven by the motor; the others turn slowly in the opposite direction as the toy flies through the air, balancing the machine, which coasts to the ground when exhausted. Other toys are shaped like butterflies or bats. Says the writer:

"It may be seen that the inventors have fertile imaginations. This is not surprising; but the astonishment comes in when we find that all these heterogeneous constructions, with planes placed in all sorts of ways, without regard to centers of gravity or of pressure, fly very well, describe curves, and recover their equilibrium at once when it has been disturbed by a gust of wind. It makes one ponder."

The author ends by describing several ingenious kites that formed part of the same exhibition. These included the Aigloplane, shaped like a huge bird and flown like an ordinary kite, and the Vallin kite, which is of the Hargrave type, being formed of four planes united in a trapezium. This latter is intended for aerial advertisements and keeps the air well, taking a vertical position above the operator. —Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



AEROPLANES AT THE PARIS TOY-SHOW.

which starts off finely, stops for lack of power. Some other power capable of acting for only two or three minutes is being sought, but has not yet been found.

"Despite this fault and notwithstanding their inexperience, the toy-inventors have produced some very interesting things along this line, and some of them are even good subjects for experiment."

In the first place, the writer tells us, there is the "Al-Ma" aeroplane, at once a toy and a piece of experimental apparatus. It may be taken entirely apart, and its frame is of aluminum tubes, with an adjustment for regulating the angle of the planes. It is started by throwing it from the right hand and flies about 300 feet. By altering the planes it may be turned into a helicopter and rises to a great height. Fournier's aeroplane is somewhat similar, but has been given the form of a bird. The "Fil-Vit Monoplane" starts from the ground, being mounted on four small wheels. It has two screws, but does not fly as far as either of the preceding. The "Aerial" is a new and curious helicopter. The frame consists of two long flat parallel rods between which is the rubber motor.

HANGING RAILWAYS

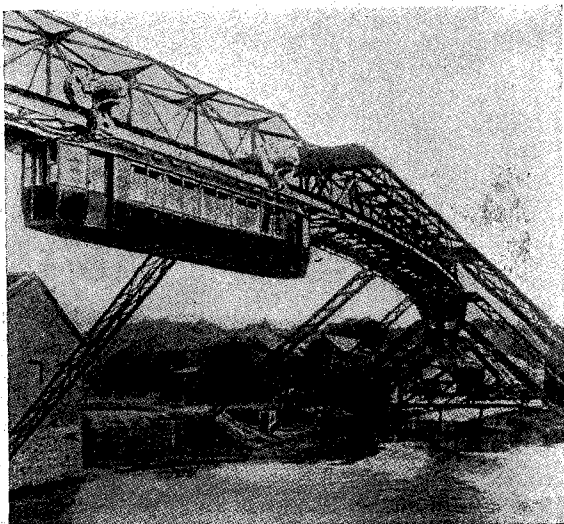
ROADS in which the cars run underneath the track, being suspended from their trucks instead of resting upon them, have been very successful in some localities. Practically they are now all monorails, tho one of them began as a double-rail line. We are told by Lionel Wiener in an article on "Novel Methods of Working Steep-Gradient Railways," contributed to *The Railway Magazine* (London, January), that, like other monorails, they had their origin in an attempt to increase the adherence of the locomotive to the rail by concentrating the weight on fewer wheels. The advantage of the suspended form is that in its latest development absolutely no guide-rails are required. Of course this is also true of the Brennan and Scherl gyroscopic roads, and if these reach the commercial stage they may put the suspended roads out of business.

The first hanging road, Mr. Wiener says, had not properly a suspended train at all, tho the center of gravity was below the rail. It was on what is now known as the Lartigue system, in which the cars straddle a somewhat raised rail. In some of the improved roads of this type a large number of guide-rails were used—the Behr road uses five. The first engineer to run this wheel along the upper surface of his guide-rail and actually hang the car from it was a Mr. Cook, who used two rails on different levels and inclined wheels. The Enos and Hale systems are improvements on this. The latest plan, that used in the Barmen-Elberfeld road in Germany, is regarded as the best of all. Writes Mr. Wiener:

"Suspended railways have many points in their favor, the principal being the ease with which the cars take of their own accord the proper inclination when rounding curves, under the influence of their own weight and of centrifugal force. When the speed increases, the obliquity of the car does so as well, and varies besides according to the radius of the curves.

"Now the very remarkable characteristic of all the systems we have just gone over lies in the fact that they all prevent the car from taking its natural position. Thus we have all those guide-rails, extra wheels, etc., complicated, costly, and considerably worse than useless.

"Suspend a car simply to an upper rail; do away with all guide-rails, etc., and you have the principle of the Langen system of



OVER A RIVER.



OVER A PUBLIC ROAD.

THE BARMEN-ELBERFELD RAILWAY.

mono-railway such as its inventor designed it, and such as it successfully works between Barmen and Elberfeld.

"It is interesting to note that this was not at first a mono-railway. The original experimental line was built in Deutz, near Cologne, in 1893, and was provided with two rails. The possible oscillations of the car were very limited, thus the speed round, and radius of, the curves were very limited as well. This line was elliptical and made up of two straight sections, 22 yards long each, connected by 30 feet radius curves. The speed when rounding these was $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

"Shortly afterward a monorail track was laid under this one, and the speed was increased with ease to 15 miles an hour. In the curves, the angle of the carriages reached 25° . Buckets of water placed inside them, of course, took the same obliquity and, as was to be expected, not a drop of water was thrown out."

Barmen and Elberfeld, the writer goes on to explain, are two Rhenish manufacturing cities so close that there is no interruption between the rows of houses. Together, the population is about 350,000. It was important to provide a fast means of getting from one to the other, and also from any part of one to any part of the other. What was wanted was an express tramway service, stopping often, yet taking little time. We read:

"The suspended railway is such a line. It runs from Barmen-Ritterhausen to Elberfeld, and thence on to Vohwinkel, near the

State Railway's station. The first portion was opened to traffic on March 1, 1901, and . . . to the end of the year 3,500,000 passengers were carried. . . .

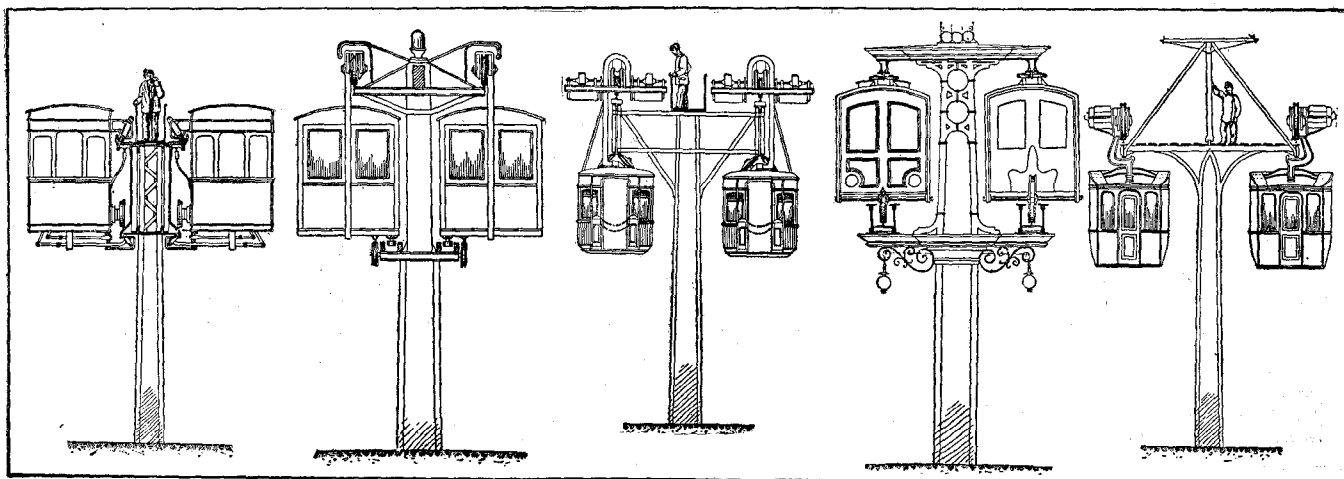
"The greater part of the line (6 miles out of a total of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles) is suspended over the river Wupper at a height averaging 28 feet; the rest of it is over the streets. This is, of course, a considerable economy. There was no need of buying any land, save at the terminals, and land is, of course, very expensive in such a closely populated district; besides, the railway has been able to make use for its course space previously unusable; this refers, of course, to the space above the river Wupper.

"The smallest curves have a radius of 248 feet, save the terminal loops, whose radius is much less.

"The gradients reach 1 in 22.2 pretty frequently, and cause no delay. When comparing this with other lines, it should be borne in mind this is not a mountain railway, but an ordinary line, able to cope easily with steeper gradients than usual. . . .

"The cars can be made up into trains of several carriages as the traffic increases. They are worked on the multiple-unit system, the conductor in the front cab having complete control of the whole train. The stations are built so as to accommodate three-car trains.

"Each car is 40 feet long, and contains the conductor's cab in the front part of the carriage, next a third-class or smoker's compartment, and lastly a second-class portion, always non-smoker. It accommodates 50 passengers, with seating accommodation for 30. It is provided with three brakes: a hand brake, an electric



COOK'S SYSTEM.

HALE'S SYSTEM.

ENO'S SYSTEM.

THE BEYER SYSTEM.

THE LANGEN SYSTEM.

TYPES OF HANGING RAILWAYS.

one, and Westinghouse's automatic brake, for which it carries three cylinders of compressed air under the floor.

"The line is worked electrically; the central power station is in Elberfeld, and deals forth current at 600 volts. Rails are used as conductors; the current returns through the rails and girders.

"The speed of the train is about 25 miles. This speed can be reached in 20 seconds. This quick acceleration allows the suspended trains to perform the whole journey, including 19 stoppages, as quickly as the State Railway express trains that stop twice only on a line two-thirds of a mile shorter.

"A suspended mountain railway has been built at Loschwitz, near Dresden. It is only 273 yards long, and rises to a height of 264 feet above the base level. It is worked as a mountain cable railway.

"Trials in Deutz have shown that a suspended locomotive can draw a five-car train up a 1 in 6 grade. The coupling apparatus is fixed on the top of the cars."

OUR BADLY LIGHTED WHITE HOUSE

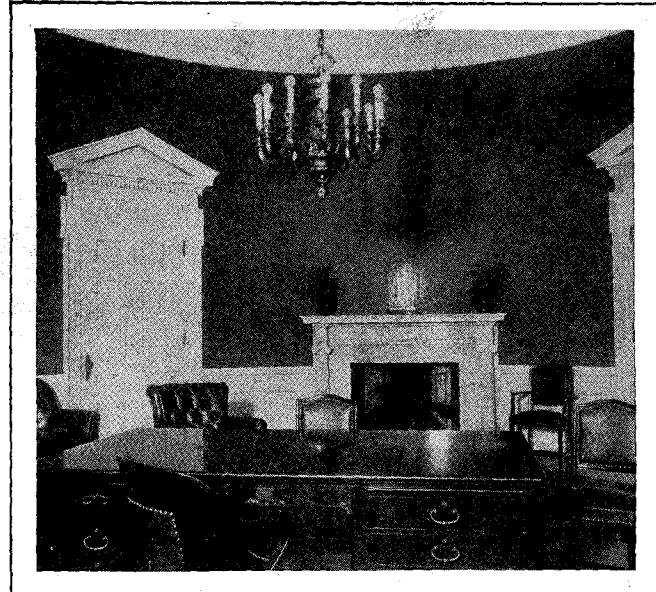
A CRITICAL review of the method of lighting the White House in Washington is made by a contributor to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, January), who concludes that it leaves much to be desired. There is no excuse here for anything but the best, he says, "and the installations put in are very far from this standard." The lighting is characterized as "commonplace"; some of the fixtures as "absurd"; and the results, we are told, are in many cases inferior to those that may be found in the humblest workman's home. "If you were President," asks the critic in conclusion, "would you have it any different?" We read at the outset:

"The White House is a respectable dwelling of a classic cast of architecture, which at the present time would be called 'Colonial.' It is dignified, but, in comparison with any number of millionaires' mansions of to-day, is decidedly unpretentious and plain, and is about as far as possible from being a palace of the kind that the boyish mind associates with the names of kings, queens, and rulers. While it is to be regretted that most boys will have to be contented with some other residence during their lives, to have a mansion of equal dimensions and magnificence is quite within the reach of any boy who has the money-making instinct.

"The White House stands well back from the streets in a small park, and is approached by a semicircular drive and walk. . . . As will be seen, there is no lack of illumination at the first approach. Entering from the stately porch you find yourself in the vestibule. The lighting fixture here is an almost exact reproduc-

tion of one of the lanterns in the Grand Trianon. This is fitted with imitation candles supporting pointed miniature incandescent lamps. Standards bearing lamps with tulip-like shades will also be observed about the sides of the room.

"The most spacious, as well as the most famous room in the mansion is the 'East Room.' A volume might be written upon the historical social functions that have taken place in this room; but



Photograph by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE IN NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

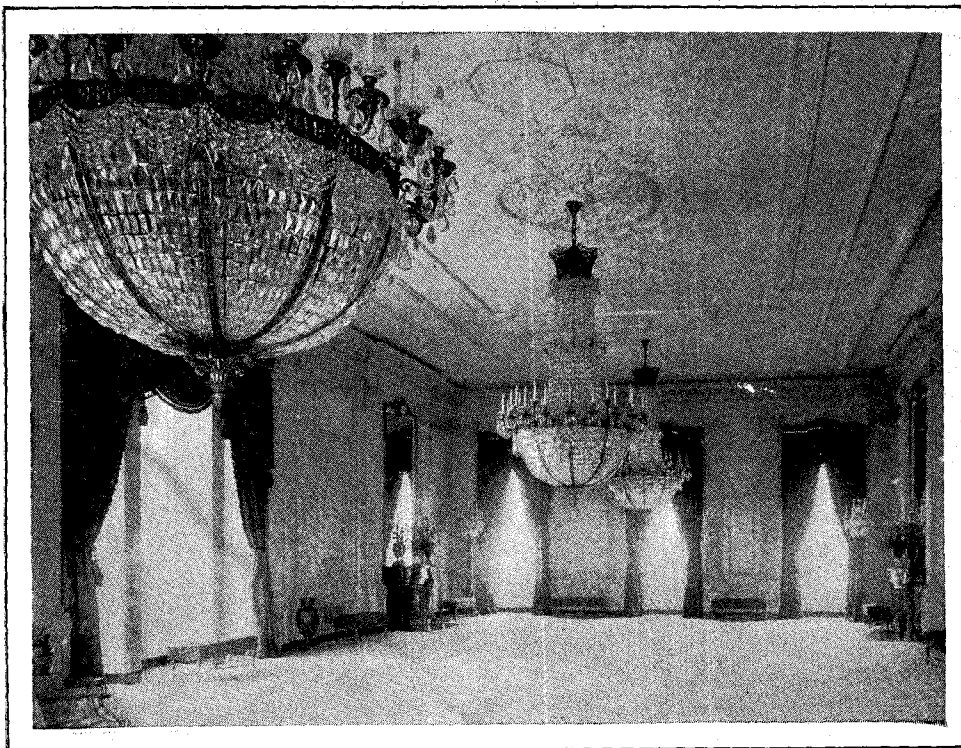
"The humble workman may have one thing better than the President, and that is the light by which he writes, or reads his evening paper. . . . If you were President would you have it any different?"

it is with the lighting that we are most interested. The fixtures are massive affairs of metal and cut-glass, the imitation candle being much in evidence, altho electric bulbs are used within. These fixtures also are more or less exact reproductions of fixtures in the French palaces. The use of these crystal fixtures is in excellent keeping with architecture and decorations, which are a Frenchified form of the classic. The only criticism would be that they seem perhaps a little too massive. . . . Beside this state parlor there are three other parlors, each of historic renown. These are known by the prevailing color of the decorations.

"The 'Blue parlor' [is the room] through which doubtless the office-seeker makes his exit after his official interview. The lighting fixtures here are still adaptations of the French, but with the absurd combination of an imitation candle with a round, frosted incandescent lamp. This is a breach of the principles of decorative art, which has often been referred to in these columns, and it is painful to find it displayed where it may be considered representative of American taste and culture.

"[In] the state dining-room the candle-fixture still holds sway, but in this case without the glass ornamentation. While it is an evident adaptation of a French design, the work has been well done and the form of the candle imitated as closely as possible.

"Recently a considerable extension to the mansion has been made for strictly office uses. Illuminating engineering was certainly not called into requisition for the lighting of [the President's office]. The central chandelier has the absurd round-lamp imitation-candle combination before mentioned, and the light on the desk must be exceedingly poor. The humble workman may there-



Photograph by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D. C.

EAST ROOM.

The lighting is called "commonplace" and "absurd."

fore have one thing better than the President, and that is the light by which he writes, or reads his evening paper.

"Such is the lighting of the best-known and most important residence in America. If you were President would you have it any different?"

"In general the lighting of the White House is neither better nor worse than that of the generality of government buildings; it is simply conventional and commonplace. In that part of the mansion devoted to domestic and social use no very serious objections can be raised. In the recent additions devoted to official business, however, the case is different. There is no excuse here for any but the very best that modern science can produce, and the installations put in are very far from this standard.

"Whatever may be said of its general advantages, there can be no doubt that a popular form of government is sadly inferior to the monarchical form in several ways, one of which is the direct promotion of science and the arts. These have flourished in our country as a result of private initiative; so far as the direct influence of the Government is concerned, we might as well be without one in these matters. Meanwhile, personal freedom will develop these along its own lines, and after they have been sufficiently developed they will at last filter into government use."

SURGICAL INSTRUCTION BY CINEMATOGRAPH

THE use of the moving picture in the teaching of surgery will probably soon become an assured fact, we are told by *American Medicine* (New York). This has been announced before, but apparently the method has not yet found permanent place in any course of instruction. Says the paper just named:

"It requires only an ordinary imagination to conjure possibilities that would completely revolutionize many of the teaching-methods now in vogue. Already moving pictures are being utilized in some of our schools—for zoological instruction more particularly at the present time—but now that the manufacture, exposure, and reproduction of these pictures have been placed on a practical basis, there is no reason why this simple but none the less wonderful invention should not be used scientifically in many diverse ways.

"For instance, a surgeon may be the originator of some special operation. Through special study, application, and experience he soon becomes the recognized authority or expert in that particular operation. Heretofore, medical men desiring to acquire facility with any particular method have been obliged to make pilgrimages to the clinic or hospital of the recognized expert. Soon this will be unnecessary, for each medical school can have its own collection of films showing classical operations by the world's master surgeons.

"In a practical no less than a sentimental sense this will be a splendid thing, for every student will thus be able to study and observe first-hand each famous surgeon's methods; not only coming in close relation with each operation itself, but under the most ideal conditions, that is, as actually performed from start to finish by the man best qualified to demonstrate his particular technic. The more one dwells on the possibilities, the more they broaden. No small medical school need feel the handicap of lack of surgical material much longer. In fact with a well-chosen series of films, depicting operations by the country's leading surgeons, operative technic can be much better and more accurately taught than by our present methods. Every physician knows how unsatisfactory are the practical surgical courses in many colleges, a condition due in most instances to lack of cases suitable for demonstration purposes. With, however, a series of films properly selected at the outset and added to as opportunity offers, the smallest and most unpretentious medical school can soon train its students as well in surgical technic as its most successful metropolitan competitor.

"Other branches of medicine will receive similar benefit as the feasibility and practicability of the moving-picture idea becomes an established detail of medical instruction. The consummation of the whole proposition is simply a question of time and the regulation of cost, but it seems improbable that business enterprise will long allow such a promising field to remain dormant.

"We have not spoken of the value of moving-picture films for recording and preserving for all time in tangible form examples of the work of the world's great surgeons. Some of our prominent,

endowed, scientific institutions could well undertake the collection of films and preserve them solely for this purpose. That they would become priceless in time, goes without saying."

A CURIOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION

AN optical illusion in which the eye perceives relief, color, and motion, when two of these elements are not present and the direction of the third is reversed, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York) by Prof. Gustave Michaud, of Costa Rica State College. Says the writer:

"Hold a pin vertically with its pointed end between the thumb and forefinger. Place the pin thus held before your eye, in contact with your eyelid. Close the other eye and look at the drawing, Fig. 1, this being at a distance of about three to five inches from your eye.

"Two differently colored gratings, apparently placed at two different distances from the eye, both of them made up of vertical lines, will immediately appear. One seems to be relatively near. Its lines have a dark brownish hue. The other is made up of dark bluish bars and every one of these seems to stand at a distance behind the first grating. If the figure be moved laterally, the near-by, brownish lines are seen to move on with the paper, but the bluish bars run in the opposite direction.

"The near-by, brownish bars are the black stripes of the figure. In spite of the fact that the distance between the figure and the eye is shorter than that of distinct vision the stripes are not much blurred, as the pin decreases the aperture of the pupil and thereby increases the depth of focus.

"The far-away, bluish bars are the shadows cast by the pin on the retina in the middle of every luminous beam sent by the corresponding white line. The shade is cast right side up, but the



GRATING WHICH GIVES THE
COLOR ILLUSION.

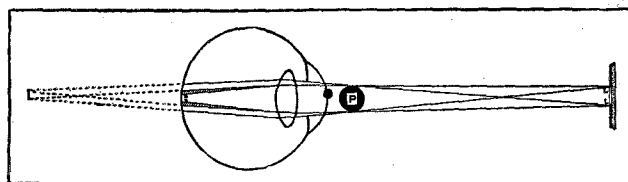


DIAGRAM EXPLAINING THE COLOR ILLUSION.

retina inverts it, and the result is the curious inverse motion of the bluish bars when the paper or pin is made to travel laterally."

What is the origin of the bluish color of these bars? Professor Michaud explains it in accordance with the accompanying diagram. He says:

"*LL* is the cross-section of a white line. The pin *P* (relative size is exaggerated) closes the central part of the crystalline lens, and as the achromatism of the periphery is imperfect, there is a rather strong dispersion of the white light. The blue rays *BB* of the shaded spectrum invade the obscure central zone, which is the shadow of the pin. This assumes a bluish hue. For a similar reason, the less refrangible colors, red and yellow, lag behind and remain on the image of the black stripes, right and left of the white line. The admixture of colored light to the dark stripes is increased by the fact that the whole image being out of focus the limit between the black and white lines can not be sharp.

"The blue rays meet to a focus before the red and yellow rays; they give therefore the impression of coming from a far-away luminous object. The contrary statement is true for the red and yellow rays. This accounts in part for the fact that the brownish bars seem to be nearer than the bluish lines. The writer confesses, however, that this explanation does not entirely satisfy him."

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN JAPAN

WHILE the teaching of ethics or morals in our public schools is largely defeated by warring denominations who fear it will be turned to sectarian ends, Japan makes such instruction as much a part of the school course as arithmetic or geography. So we are told by Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, president of the Imperial University of Kyoto, and formerly Minister of Education, in his new book on "Japanese Education," published in London. The Baron is now on his way to New York, where he will address the



BARON DAIROKU KIKUCHI,

Who tells how the little Japanese school-children are taught the moral virtues by the example of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and Florence Nightingale.

anything likely to hurt other people (2 hours).

The little students are also given lessons on cleanliness, honesty, regularity, "other people's faults," bad advice, magnanimity, frugality, charity, kindness to servants, gratitude, friendship, envy, and many other topics too numerous to mention here. In the lesson on honesty the story of George Washington and the cherry-tree is told. The lessons on self-help and independence, regularity, public good, and industry are founded on Benjamin Franklin. The discovery of America by Columbus illustrates the virtue of perseverance, and the story of Florence Nightingale illustrates pity, kindness, and charity. Abraham Lincoln's life illustrates study, sympathy, and honesty, and his Emancipation Proclamation illustrates freedom. The following pretty little story is used to reenforce the lesson on "how to form good habits":

"About a hundred and fifty years ago, there was a scholar named Taki Katutai in the province of Nagato, who had a wise wife. One day she dropt a ball of red thread from her sleeves, which, being long, serve as pockets, and being questioned about it by her husband, blushed and replied: 'Sir, I am a stupid woman many a time; I do wrong and repent myself of it afterward; wishing to make my wrong-doing as little as possible, I have determined to keep a white and a red ball in my sleeves, and whenever evil thought arises in my mind, I wind red thread on the red ball, and when good thought arises, I wind white thread on the white-thread ball. For the first year or two the red-thread ball alone kept increasing in size, but by continually looking after myself, I have lately been able to make the two of about the same size, but am ashamed that the white should not be larger.'"

Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall on February 1 on the intellectual and moral development of his native land. It seems that the little Japanese tots begin studying morals as soon as they enter school and continue it throughout their educational course. The regulations provide that they shall study "such virtues as filial piety and obedience to elders, affection and friendship, frugality and industry, modesty, fidelity, courage, etc.," and "some of the duties toward the State and Society." The Baron notes some of the subjects more specifically thus:

Filial piety (3 hours); brothers and sisters (2 hours); happiness of home (2 hours); friends (3 hours); His Majesty the Tenno (3 hours); be active (2 hours); don't quarrel (2 hours); don't tell a falsehood (2 hours); don't try to conceal your fault (2 hours); don't do

A JEWISH CALL TO ARMS

THE present disorganized state of Judaism in the United States has one unfortunate result, says a Jewish writer, in that it adds to the difficulties that hamper the fight against the white-slave traffic. The existence of this traffic "as a business of large proportions and international organization, a business in which Jews play a prominent rôle," says Max Heller in *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), "is a fact which will not bear denial." Of course it is not the Jewish workingman who is thus referred to, but "the idler, the parasite upon society," who is the villain. "We may object to sinister attempts at fastening the entire or even the chief responsibility upon the Jew; but the situation is one which calls for deeds, far more than for recriminations." He calls upon the members of his faith to realize "how deeply some of our brothers have sunk from the unique purity and lofty sexual morality of the old-time Jewish life into the fiendish bestiality and shameless villainess of systematizing a trade in human souls." The situation confronting the Jews in their efforts to fight the system is presented in these words:

"Of course, the greatest desideratum toward a successful fight on this gigantic evil would be the one step which now, alas! seems farther off than ever, a union of whatever forces we can command. Now, if ever, Catholic Israel is called upon to act as one brotherhood to fight an organized commerce in evil by an organization of every factor that makes for the preservation of the good name of Israel. Unfortunately, despite whatever mechanical optimism may say, the outlook for a united Jewry is poorer than it has been; the Alliance and the Hilfsverein carry their patriotic jealousies into their Jewish work; orthodoxy and reform, which stood shoulder to shoulder in Chicago only last September, are now snapping and snarling at one another in protests and criminations; each city deals with or neglects, as circumstances may favor, its own social problem; a thoroughly organized, amply supported, well-directed campaign seems at present among the impracticabilities, if not altogether inconceivable.

"There is, at the other end, an impasse which also tends to render the evil, at least for the present, perennial and incurable. For after all, the disease always lies deeper than the surface symptoms. Jews have not turned to these disgraceful occupations, so far removed from their traditions and habits of centuries, from any sudden, incomprehensible change in their tastes or characters; nor are the materialistic environments and exploiting opportunities of the present to be blamed for the deplorable metamorphosis; it is all only one black page in the vast debit account of East European oppression. The white-slave trafficker is a product of indescribable Galician misery, of the Black-Hole conditions of existence in the Russian Pale, of the outrageous injustices with which the Rumanian Jew is, every day, weighed down and degraded. The virulence of diseases, moral as well as physical, is in proportion to the reckless abuse, to the defiance of natural law that has preceded. The despair to which intolerable conditions give rise, assumes every morbid form of physical flabbiness, nerve-strain, eccentricity, fanaticism, insanity, and crime; it is the pressure of an unbearable existence that is chiefly to blame."

New York, too, he points out, "furnishes as good a recruiting-ground for the international commerce of these wretches as they have ever found in Eastern Europe":

"It is a pity and a discredit to us that others should have had to make the discovery and issue the notice; it would have been far better had the abuse been attacked before it had reached such gigantic proportions. At least, however, we have with us a truly civilized and humane government, legal authorities that will shun no trouble or expense to hunt the malefactors to their lair without reflection of any kind upon their innocent brothers.

"Innocent, however, we shall not continue to be, if we persist, after all these revelations, in either assuming the part of the uninterested spectator or in turning a garden-hose upon a conflagration. At least in each large community there ought to be a thorough investigation and a careful ascertainment of how far, locally, the evil has progressed. Nor ought each city to be selfishly satisfied in

simply driving the criminals elsewhere; but each situation should be dealt with effectively, with a view to the general welfare and to permanent results. The miscreants should be prosecuted without mercy, at no matter what expense, until they are placed behind the bars for long terms; in almost every case their careers have furnished ample material for conviction upon several counts; detective work on the part of capable and experienced men may often be needed to prepare each case for trial; these detectives must generally be imported from abroad, as it is a sad fact, in many of our municipalities, that police and detective force in the city's employ are apt to be hand in glove with the criminal element. In some States or cities additional legislation may be needed to enable the law to meet the skilful subterfuges and manifold disguises of the seasoned criminal. Provision must be made, first for a house-to-house campaign in the districts where these unfortunate women live, so as to save those who can be induced to cast off their bondage; other provision for the sort of care and employment which will win and retain them for respectable livelihoods. Finally, of course, a service must be maintained at railroad stations and steamship landings for the rescue of intended victims as they are being shipped, under every species of delusion, from place to place."

SWELLING WAVE OF MISSIONARY FUNDS

ONE of the novel suggestions made in behalf of the Layman's Missionary Movement emanated recently from a speaker in Brooklyn. Mr. Alfred E. Marling, a leading business man of that city, called upon "business men of enormous earning capacity who were retiring on a competence in middle life" to remain in harness one or two years longer "for Jesus' sake," and "give all the earnings of those years to extend his kingdom." *The Christian Advocate* (New York) declares that such suggestions as this, with others of Mr. Marling's, are not the ideas of a visionary, but "are such as have been made and acted upon by men of large wealth in Canada and in the United States since the plowshare of the Layman's Missionary Movement has been breaking the prairie

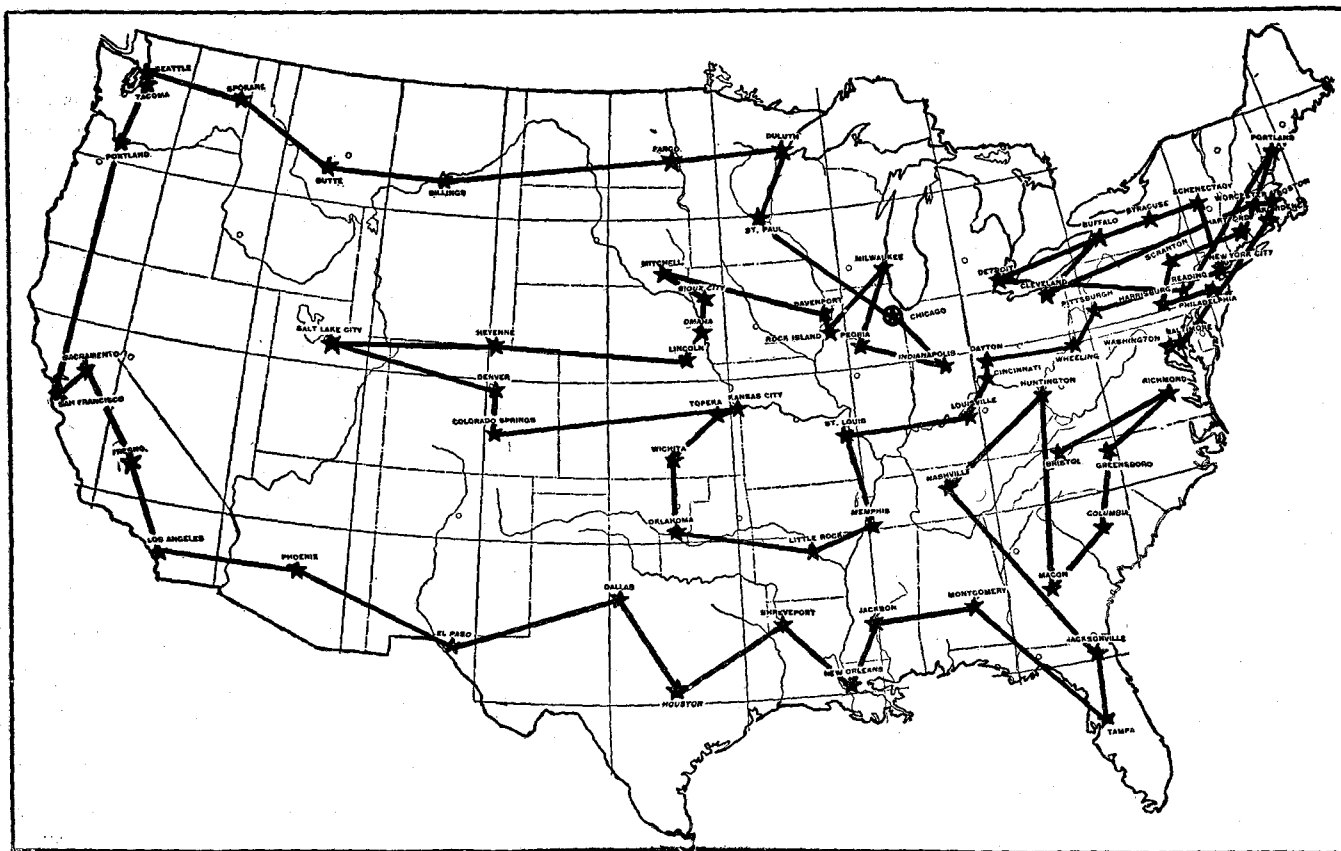
and bringing new tracts of life under its tillage." This journal quotes some parallel instances:

"The rector of a rural parish who had read of the movement attended the Connecticut convention at Hartford in November, saying to himself, 'This scheme looks very pretty on paper, but it would never work in my parish.' A month later he wrote thus to *The Churchman*:

"The convention quickly presented to me: (1) Something big enough to be worthy of great efforts to get it done. (2) Something in all its details so practical that it can be done. (3) Something which I thereupon resolved that I would do. Moreover, the message that I brought home with me took hold in this parish and this town; our parish, before little interested in missions, resolved to adopt the entire program of the Layman's Missionary Movement; and thus far no person who has received the call to service from this movement has refused."

"This man's experience might be duplicated in scores of cases. The history of the campaign is a history of Christian men renewed in devotion and purpose, and prepared to follow the leadership of their pastors in every enterprise of faith. A Baltimore millionaire of another denomination urged a New York Methodist friend to get into the movement because it was 'doing as much for Baltimore as it was for China.' A Brooklyn Methodist said to his pastor after the dinner last Saturday night that it made him feel as if his soul was 'no bigger than a wooden nutmeg rattling around in his body.' The men of St. Mark's Church, Flatbush, got an impulse that instantaneously transformed the proposed 'story-telling night' of their brotherhood into a rally of all the Christian men of Flatbush in St. Mark's to hear the speakers of the movement. In the Bronx and in Richmond, in Montclair, Madison, Summit, Plainfield, and other New Jersey towns meetings have been held or companies enlisted to attend the New York gatherings."

On January 16 New York held its greatest gathering of the allotted meetings in the nation-wide itinerary of the committee of the movement. A resolution was passed pledging New York to increase by \$325,000 its cash offering to the cause of foreign missions during the present year. This amount brings the pledge up to \$725,000.



ITINERARY OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN, LAYMAN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

This campaign of the Missionary Committee was begun in October, 1909, and will extend to May, 1910, the object being to arouse missionary interest to accomplish the evangelization of the world in this generation.

The Christian Advocate gives this table of the gifts and advances thus far made by other cities visited by the committee:

WHAT THE CITIES PROPOSE.

City	Gave Last Year	New Objective	Increase
Buffalo	\$38,352	\$100,000	\$61,648
Cleveland	53,077	160,000	106,923
Richmond	36,352	60,000	23,648
Worcester	15,000	25,000	10,000
Providence	30,000	50,000	20,000
Boston	156,935	275,000	118,065
Washington	62,981	113,000	50,019
Baltimore	74,603	120,000	45,397
Philadelphia City	166,432	250,000	83,568
Philadelphia District	284,162	425,000	140,838
Harrisburg (21 counties)	153,774	250,000	96,226
Reading City	10,298	20,000	9,702
Reading District	39,470	60,000	20,521
Scranton	24,000	40,000	16,000
Portland	8,925	15,000	6,075
Hartford	14,137	24,000	9,863
Detroit	32,559	77,500	44,941
Syracuse	18,446	35,000	16,554
Schenectady, Amsterdam, Albany, Troy	44,700	100,000	55,201
	\$1,263,311	\$2,109,500	\$936,189

NEW METHODS FOR MISSION WORK

THE second century of Eastern missions presents the embarrassing fact that not only do we know Asia better, but Asia knows us better. Our methods in missions must change, says the Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, to meet this change in conditions. "The American missionary does not go out as a superior to an inferior, but as a man with a message to his brother men." What the East knows about us would seem to make any other pretension ridiculous, for, says Mr. Brown in *The Chinese Recorder* (Shanghai), "the printing-press runs day and night in India. Daily papers are published in all the leading cities of Japan. Siam and China have a vernacular press. The same steamer that brings to non-Christian nations Western goods brings also Western books and periodicals. The brutal, immoral trader arrives on the same ship with the missionary. Bibles and whisky speed across the Pacific in the same cargo. Chinese gentlemen visit America and are treated with shameful indignity. The Asiatic travels through Europe and America and goes back to tell his countrymen of our intemperance, our lust of gold, our municipal corruption."

Mr. Brown is secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and speaks with evident frankness in facing all the facts. He tells us that the Asiatic discovers not only our vices, but our sectarian differences and also our irreligion. "He knows that multitudes in the lands from which the missionaries come repudiate Christianity and sneer at the effort to preach it to other peoples." Consequently "we do not confront a cringing heathenism, but an aroused and militant Asia which has awakened to a new consciousness of unity and power." From these facts the writer proceeds to give "some of the reasonable inferences as to the future of missionary work." Thus:

"First of all we must recognize the fact that this is not a crusade whose object is to be attained by a magnificent spurt. Error and superstition are so interwoven with the whole social and political fabric of the non-Christian world that Christianity seems to it to be subversive. For a long time other faiths were indifferent to the gospel, but as priests see more and more clearly what changes Christianity involves, indifference is giving place to alarm. The ethnic religions are therefore setting themselves in battle array. It would be foolish to ignore their power, foolish to imagine that we are seeing the last of Buddhism in Japan and Siam, of Confucianism in China, of Brahmanism in India, and of Mohammedanism in Turkey. Heathenism will die hard.

"If this stupendous task is to be performed, the Church at home must adopt new methods. This vast enterprise can not be maintained simply by passing the hat to those who happen to be present a given Sunday once a year. We must insist on personal subscriptions, proportionately made and systematically paid. The rich

should be urged to give their share, which they are not now doing. We must do less begging and pleading as if missions were a charity and a side-issue, and boldly declare that the evangelization of the world is the supreme duty of the Church of God. It is time for Christendom to understand that its great work in the twentieth century is to plan this movement on a scale gigantic in comparison with anything it has yet done, and to grapple intelligently, generously, and resolutely with the stupendous task of Christianizing the world."

The second change in methods involves a recognition of the part that the native Church ought to have in the work of direct evangelization. Further:

"Popular appeals to send out thousands of missionaries in order that the heathen may hear the gospel ignore the part that the native Church has in the preaching of the gospel. Since the world began, no people has ever been converted by foreigners. If all China is to hear the gospel, it must hear it chiefly from the Chinese. I do not of course mean that our missionary work should cease to be evangelistic or that reinforcements are not needed, but I do mean that our policy should emphasize more largely the educational work which will produce a native ministry, and the teaching that each native Christian is to make Christ known to his countrymen without expectation of pay from the foreigner.

"Third, our work in the future should be less sectarian and more broadly Christian. I do not mean by this that our denominations are not Christian, but that we should unite in presenting to the heathen world not so much the tenets on which we differ as the truths on which we agree. Thank God, there is now a union Presbyterian church in India, and in Japan and Mexico and Korea, while a majestic one is forming in China. Why should not Presbyterians and other churches unite on the foreign field? Why force our differences upon the Christians of Asia? . . . In the presence of a vast heathen population, let us at least remember that our points of disagreement are less vital than our points of agreement. It is no part of our duty to perpetuate on the foreign field the sectarian divisions of Europe and America."

NUNS IN A LEPER HOSPITAL—If any one has the notion that the Sisterhoods of the Church of Rome are homes "where disappointed women retire and selfishly look after their own affairs, ignoring the sorrow and trouble that is so plentiful in the world," there is a story that dispels such an impression. It is furnished by Mrs. A. J. Sampson, wife of the United States Minister to Ecuador, to *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago). She is telling of her visit to the leper hospital at Quito in charge of the nuns, an institution, we are told by *The Catholic News* (New York), that is paralleled by one in Louisiana, whose "fame has spread all over the United States." Mrs. Sampson writes:

"Among these different classes of unfortunates are twelve resident Sisters of Charity who are here, there, and everywhere. Clothed in white, with kind, placid faces, they minister to the suffering and speak cheerful words to each. The Mother Superior, who told me she had been in charge twelve years, had a face only in a thousand; strong and resolute with a light upon it that spoke for the spirit within.

"We asked her how she could endure to spend her life among such scenes. We were about leaving, and, without a word, she took my hand in hers and led me to a tiny chapel hung in white. The altar was strewn with flowers; on one side hung a picture of Our Mother of Sorrows, and near it hung one of the Good Shepherd, to which she pointed and our question was answered.

"We stood by her side a moment, looking into the face of the Good Shepherd, and the contrast with all we had seen and felt during the two hours before was such that a hush fell upon us and, in thought, we were transported beyond the clouds. A moment later the great doors banged behind us, we passed into the fresh air and sunshine in silence and with thankful hearts for the blessings which crowned our own lives, while each felt that within was the greatest aggregation of misery we had ever seen, which was relieved only by the self-denial and patient endurance of a handful of women who had consecrated their lives to a willing service for others, and who never turn back, but go calmly on in their chosen work until from age or weakness they are forced to give it into other hands."

THE NEAR-MUSICIANS' SCORN OF OPERETTA

IT is usually "the masses" who are called upon to bear the onus of artistic sins. Musical comedy, for example, is supposed to flourish in its low estate because the "masses," in their wilful ignorance of higher musical forms, prefer it to grand operas or symphony concerts. The musically elect occasionally pause from deploring the bad taste of the mob to consider how the masses can be elevated. They may get a start when they hear Mr. Walter Eaton tell them that the physician must first heal himself. What is needed, he says in the January *Craftsman* (New York), is not a greater education of the people in grand opera, "but a more

other nations. But England has an honorable musical history, and once was far in advance of the Continental world in musical knowledge and skill. John of Forneste's famous six-part glee, 'Sumer is a-cumin in,' composed in 1230, was far beyond anything on the Continent. In Elizabeth's time music was a part of the education of every English gentleman, the musician was held in high regard, and the English ballads of that day reached a high point of perfection. Some of them have never, for fresh simplicity and for sheer magic of melody, been excelled in any land at any time. We still sing 'Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes,' and dozens more. Then, due in part to the influence of the French ballet, in part to Italian musical influence, came the English masques. But, as Jonson and Milton surpassed the French ballet builders, the English musicians went far beyond mere Italian finish and correctness. The last of the seventeenth-century composers and



VICTOR HERBERT,
Whose "Babes in Toyland" is
one of his many successful
operettas.

OSCAR STRAUSS,
The Viennese composer of "The
Chocolate Soldier."

REGINALD DE KOVEN,
Who began his brilliant career in
operetta with "Robin Hood."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN,
Composer of the long series of
Savoy Operettas.

MEN TO WHOM THE OPERETTA IS AN ART NOT DESPICABLE.

catholic education of the musically elect, so that they shall realize the true importance of operetta and musical comedy, its national significance, and no longer sneer at the composer who writes it."

All this seems to imply the little-realized fact that with the English-speaking branch of the human family grand opera is exotic. It is foreign, says Mr. Eaton, and we apparently wish to keep it so, for "we will not submit to hearing it translated into English, let alone listening to it when it is composed by men of our race." His plea is for a frank recognition of the fact that here is an indication of racial traits. Grand opera can not live unbulwarked by fashion because it doesn't represent our peculiar esthetic genius. Musical comedy does live because it responds to an insistent demand, but it remains at a low level because the better class of musicians turn away from it and compose operas and symphonies that go unproduced. "The creation of one American operetta like Gilbert and Sullivan's 'Patience' would be worth a dozen importations of 'Madama Butterflies' and 'Tosca' and 'Salomes.'" The proof is here:

"England and Austria have found their musical expression on the stage almost exclusively in operettas. Johann Strauss, the 'Waltz King,' was also king of operetta; then there was Suppé, of 'Boccaccio' and 'Poet and Peasant,' and but lately we have heard the old, heady rhythms again, caught the old wine and sparkle of Viennese life, in 'The Merry Widow' of Lehar, and 'The Chocolate Soldier' of Oscar Strauss, now deservedly popular on our American stage, even if its libretto is a travesty of Shaw's 'Arms and the Man.' These pieces from Vienna, musically based on the waltz, are as truly national as it is possible for stage music to be—they are as national as they are delightful, and because they are so sincere their tunes endure. And 'Die Fledermaus' of Johann Strauss is as fresh to-day as it ever was, vastly fresher than that other Straus' 'Salome' will be fifty years hence.

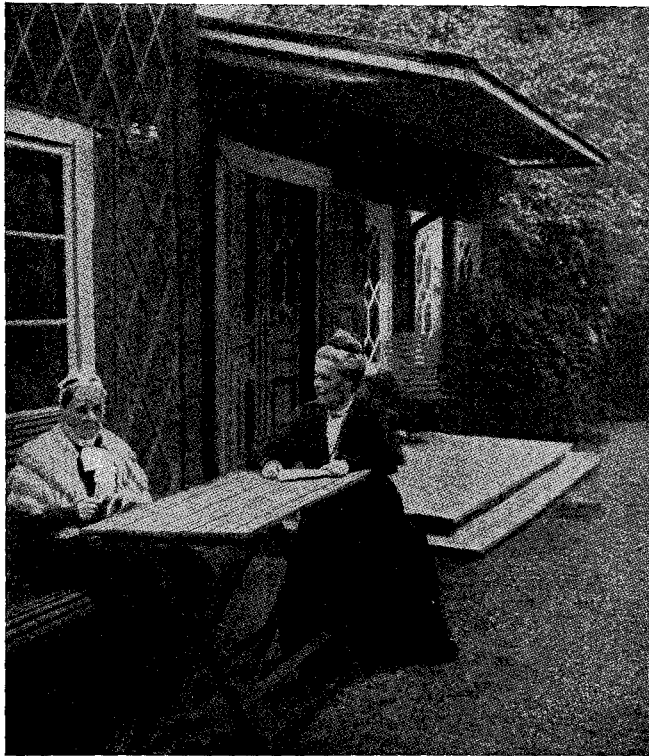
"In England the list of great composers is less than the lists of

the greatest English composer, perhaps, yet born, was Henry Purcell. Tho opera, as we understand it, was then in its infancy, he developed the ballad and the masque till he wrote operas, such as 'King Arthur' and 'Dido and Æneas,' which contained passages of great dramatic sincerity, beauty, and power. But with the eighteenth century English music declined. The nation still demanded its native musical expression—nations always will. This was supplied by piecing together on a thread of spoken plot the popular ballads, as in the case of 'The Beggar's Opera,' with a text by Gay. English music, in the words of Sir Arthur Sullivan, 'was thrown into the hands of the illustrious foreigners, Handel, Haydn, Spohr, Mendelssohn (so long the favorite composers of the English) and of the Italian opera, which exclusively occupied the attention of the fashionable classes, and, like the great car of juggernaut, overrode and crushed all efforts made on behalf of native music.'

Mr. Eaton recalls the days of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas not so long past. "They were native and near. They spoke the people's speech. They were our own." It seems absurd to him that they should need defense, "yet in the eyes of a good many people to-day, who rush madly to hear Italian grand opera, operetta does need defense." He goes on:

"Much of it, of course, is despicable from any careful, artistic standpoint, for in lieu of real operetta our people, hungry for native, understandable, and spontaneous stage entertainment, with the accompaniment of music and rhythm, demand what we call musical comedy. The fact that at least one-third of the theatrical productions made in New York each season are musical comedies, however, does not prove that the taste of the people is vicious. Rather it proves what a real craving exists for the pleasant ministrations of music and rhythm, and also what a mighty influence the composers and librettists of operettas might exert. The enormous popularity of the Gilbert and Sullivan productions showed that the better book and the better the music, provided it was real operetta music, blithe and fluent, the greater the patronage.

The influence of 'Patience' proved, indeed, how potent operetta may be as a weapon of satire. In later years the success of George Ade's 'The Sultan of Sulu,' tho accompanied by music of little charm or significance, proved how keen a desire there really is for librettos which bite, which have wit and point, and make ironic comment on the affairs of the hour. Still more recently the whirlwind triumph of 'The Merry Widow' showed that the interest in



From "L'Illustration" (Paris).

SELMA LAGERLÖF AND HER MOTHER.

She brought the marvelous to life again, says a French critic, "and, by her efforts, confidence in the genius of her nation revived."

Sullivan was not a flash in the pan, that music with real melody and charm and grace is at all times more desired than the musical monstrosities of a G. M. Cohan. Musical comedy, as we call it, exists because the instinctive popular demand of the Anglo-Saxon public is not for grand opera—which is an exotic with us—but for appropriately blithe and sparkling music wedded to a comic or satirical text. Just as the 'ballad operas' existed alongside of the imported music in England in 1730, so to-day in New York, side by side with German, French, and Italian grand opera in two huge opera-houses, half a dozen musical comedies constantly flourish, new ones replacing the old incessantly."

THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF HORRORS—What an innocent Congress can do with its patriotism unseasoned by any regard for art is seen by an act which turned the old hall of the House of Representatives into a sculpture gallery. Each State was invited to furnish for it two of its famous men. The result as we see it to-day is thus contemplated by the *Springfield Republican*:

"No national art commission to censor the efforts of the States to comply with this invitation was created. Each State was left the sole judge of subjects, material, and size. And when 'furnished' 'the same shall be placed' in position. Artistically what wo is there! Only the other day a man who had recently inspected the collection referred sarcastically to the old plaster-of-paris Washington, 'the smallest and most insignificant looking statue there,' perpetually 'peeping out from behind the skirts of Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois. Virginia proposes to remedy that ludicrous situation. The big new bronze Washington will peep from behind the skirts of nobody. But what can be done with such an impossible jumble of a collection, some life-size and some heroic in size, some on low pedestals and some on high, some made of marble and some of bronze, some made of dull bronze and some of bright new bronze, some polished and some unpolished?"

SWEDEN'S REACTION AGAINST FRENCH REALISM

FRENCH realism, with its accompanying pessimism, has for some years been the prevailing influence among the Teutonic races. Sweden has not escaped the infection, says Sébastien Voirol in the *Grande Revue* (Paris). Selma Lagerlöf, who recently received the Nobel prize for literature, has revived romanticism in Sweden, however, and her deeply religious nature has given romanticism its truest meaning, we are told. Her latest story of "Nils Holgersson" relates how a little boy, who was cruel to animals, was changed into a ridiculous gnome and subjected to the tyranny of hens and geese. The cat became a terror to him. He is finally caught up by a gander, who flies to city after city of Sweden. From the scenes he witnesses he learns to be mild and merciful. In "The Saga of Gösta Berling" the author shows the life of "the Knights of Ekeby." Like Cervantes, says this writer, she describes the foibles of the national character with grace and vigor. All the charms, the rollicking gaiety, the sentimental sadness of the past are described. Finally she brings in the dreamers and idlers repentant. "They embrace with ardor the idea of toil, and light up the long extinguished fires in the forges of Ekeby." Her story "Jerusalem" is "the history of a family who lead the whole population of the province of Dalécarlie to leave the pleasant but rude country of snows to go and live and work the ground in the sunny and arid land where in a humble stable was born the Savior Jesus."

These three books indicate the range of her work. Of the last Mr. Voirol says:

"Selma Lagerlöf knows how to describe the stern yet delicate character of the agricultural people. They are attached to toil and to the faith, happy in leaving the plow for the Church and asking nothing better of destiny. After describing in her first work the irregular life of the aristocracy, the fantastic lords of a frivolous age, she desires to exhibit the solid qualities of the peasant, she herself being attracted toward the marvelous world which the Bible, originated in an Orient of sublime peace, calls up before her eyes in such a vision of splendor. 'Jerusalem' is a popular epic, a series of tableaux each of which is distinguished by a lyric enthusiasm which the simple so dearly enjoy. It is a work admirably adapted to gain the approbation of the Swedes."

Of her general influence on Swedish literature Mr. Voirol remarks:

"The appearance of the first works of the young Swedish writer coincided with, if it did not originate, a nationalist current in a literature which hitherto had been for a time the slave of a naturalism imported from France. But the disappearance of romanticism had always been regretted in Sweden. Selma Lagerlöf brought to life again the marvelous, and, by her efforts, confidence in the genius of her nation revived. Her romantic soul had only called up something that was dear to all her countrymen."

"It was impossible for them to read without being affected as she described their ancient soil, dark with the shadow of the fir-trees, the meagerness of the natural scenery, yet invested with the magnificence imparted by the idea of a native land. And the characters which she undertook to depict, did they not have an antique charm, in spite of their rude surroundings? They had more than that. Never before had the Swedes felt so much flattered as when they recognized themselves in the gay Knights of the manor of Ekeby. And, moreover, was it not a woman who had dared to celebrate those who sported, drank, gambled, and hunted, yet were somewhat melancholy and dreamy, reckless above all things, stiff with pride and arrogance, ready for anything, loved of the fair, triumphant *Don Juans* in their cups, to whom no one would refuse a kiss? When the readers of her romances were of a religious turn, like the peasants in 'Jerusalem,' they felt that the world was theirs, and the whole nation was elated with pride."

From a French standpoint Mr. Voirol declares that the art of this Swedish writer may be criticized, but his last sentence is:

"While there are admirable writers which we find it very difficult

to like, and some which we positively dislike, it is equally certain that there are authors of such subtle skill, that while we can not forbear to criticize them, we nevertheless are enamored of them."
—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY REBUKING HER CRITICS

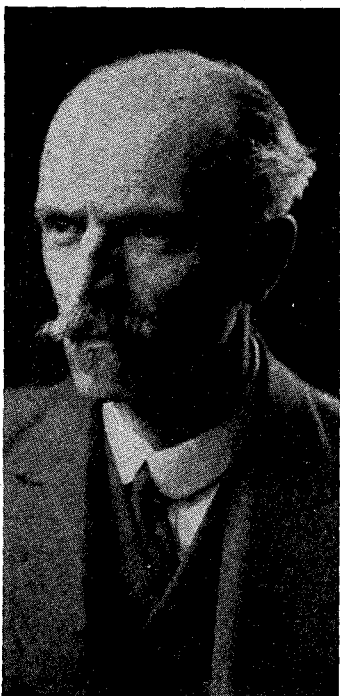
IF sentimental journeys for the purpose of weeping over ruins are planned for the future their projectors had better not make Italy an objective point. The Italians, headed by the Jewish



VERNON LEE,

Who gallantly attempted to "save the Villa Borghese from the vandals of the Government."

prepter of Italy who writes books. open letter to the director of the Rome which somewhat forcibly



MAURICE HEWLETT,

Whose book on Tuscany is called by an Italian "an insult to his powers of observation."

Mayor Nathan, of Rome, have risen up and rebuked the foreign visitors who exercise their capacities for sweet sensibility and languorous regret over the decaying beauties and grandeurs of the Italian peninsula. They find, so they say, "the Whartons, the Hewletts, and the Huttons" particularly annoying; "for, posset of a pseudo-erudition of Italian art and literature and an utter ignorance of modern Italian life, its work, thought, and ambition," these impressionistic visitors "construct a sentimental Italy out of medieval cast-off garments and censure the progressive Italian of today for not wearing them." It is not of course the ordinary tourist who comes and goes and leaves behind his money that is here referred to, but the self-constituted interpreter of Italy who writes books. Mayor Nathan has address an open letter to the director of the British School of Archeology at requests more or less impertinent foreigners to mind their own business. The letter, says Gualtera Campino, a member of the Dante Society of Florence, was precipitated by "the attempt of foreigners to dictate how Michelangelo's plans in regard to the Capitol should be carried out." This in itself would not have been considered a sufficient offense, did it not rouse "a slowly gathering resentment, which lay dormant in many hearts." Mayor Nathan, in looking at the despoiling of cities everywhere under the march of modern progress, had ample grounds for his *Tu quoque*. His letter, as we read in the *New York Times*, runs thus:

"What I believe to be most unfair, even impertinent, is the fact that every foreigner thinks that he is entitled to dictate laws to Rome, while he pays little or no attention

to his own country, and makes no complaint of the Huns and Vandals of London, of Paris, and of other capitals where every trace of history and tradition has disappeared before the exigencies of modern life.

"We ask these foreigners to have the kindness to allow us to organize our life and cultivate our traditions, with all due respect to history and art, according to our own judgment, and not according to that of anybody who thinks in coming to Rome he is visiting an antique bazaar. If you think of what has been done in the past and what is now being done to bring the monuments of ancient Rome into prominence, you will see that the Third Italy is fully conscious of its duty, and intends to perform it in such a way as will harmonize the exigencies of modern life with those of culture and historic tradition.

"We invite foreigners to visit us; we are pleased to welcome them when they come here, just as we should support their absence with sufficient tranquillity should they stay away because their refined feelings of estheticism were offended by our failure to follow their judgment.

"It would be well that this should be known—that we intend to be absolute masters in our own house without paying attention to great or little critics whose pretensions are to have a Rome exclusively for their own use."

In the same journal Mr. Campino makes out his case against a considerable number of foreign writers, saying:

"Let me not be misunderstood before I begin to particularize. For such names as Ruskin, J. A. Symonds, Carmichael, Norton, Crawford, Paul Ghio, and Ferdin, Italians have the greatest respect. There are also a number of traveling artists and writers whose impressions of Italy are sincere and presented without malice or egotism. . . .

"Two or three years ago the Italian Government decided to utilize a corner of the Villa Borghese for an International Agricultural College. At once there was an uproar among the esthetic foreign residents of the Eternal City. What, they exclaimed, disfigure this historic playground of Rome! Cut down the stone-pines! Mar the beautiful landscape! Violet Paget, formerly of Florence but now of Rome, whose sentimental essays published under the pseudonym of 'Vernon Lee' would hardly be missed, at once sent out a number of letters to kindred spirits abroad, inviting them to join in campaign to save the Villa Borghese from the vandals of the Government.

"Edith Wharton's response was immediate and enthusiastic. She sent out a circular manifesto to certain American papers which is a monument of ignorance and of officious, misplaced sympathy. She declared that the committee in



MRS. WHARTON,

Whose "woman's intuition" goes astray over Italian themes, says an Italian writer.



ARTHUR SYMONS,

Who writes about Naples as if he were "chaperoned" by Mme. de Staël.

charge of the matter proposed to bring suit 'to show whether the Government may condemn for utilitarian purposes a site so lovely in itself and so consecrated by association, and this will be a test case to decide once for all whether other historic spots throughout Italy are exposed to the same danger,' and she asked for \$600 to defray the expenses of the committee, and finally closed with this persuasive and informing paragraph:

"The Villa Borghese is so associated in the minds of English and American travelers with the peculiar charm of Roman life that it ought not to be difficult to find many who, in memory of enchanted hours spent there, will send a small contribution to Miss Paget's fund.' There are, I believe, some 200,000 more Italians in New York City than there are in the City of Rome. Yet I have to learn that, individually or collectively, they have sought to prevent the utilitarian growth of the metropolis of sky-scrapers, however much their esthetic taste may be offended by the architectural monstrosities in the city of their adoption.

"The Italian Government politely but firmly declined to be influenced by Miss Paget and her friends. To-day the Agricultural College, with its beautiful neo-Grecian architecture, occupies and beautifies a site in the Villa Borghese, which before its erection was given over to the beggars and brawlers of the town. And I really think that even Mrs. Wharton, when next she visits the Eternal City in an automobile, will admit that the landscape, if not morals, has been improved thereby."

No inconsiderable part of Mrs. Wharton's literary output has dealt with Italy, and the Italians themselves published in an Italian translation her "Valley of Decision" in the *Nuova Antologia*, still her sins are accounted ones "of disproportion and incompetent adjustment." We read:

"Take Mrs. Wharton's 'Italian Backgrounds,' for example, where the offenses are as numerous as they are elusive. She declares that Parma 'lacks the engaging individuality of some of the smaller Italian towns.' To an Italian this is simply ridiculous. Parma is extremely individual with its historic Duomo containing the sculptures of Da Bisone and Blanchina and the 'Assumption' of Correggio, to say nothing of the façade of San Giovanni Evangelista and the tower by Magnani. At San Vivaldo she takes issue with Margheri, and calmly declares that some of Giovanni Gonnelli's terra-cottas certainly belong to an earlier period. Whence came this unequaled connoisseurship? Or was it merely woman's intuition gone astray?

"Then there are Maurice Hewlett, Arthur Symons, and Edward Hutton, each of whom has constructed a gingerbread Italy for his private delight and occupancy. Hewlett has written about Tuscany, with his nose buried in 'The Divine Comedy,' and has declined to withdraw it even at the clang of the bell of an electric tram-car in the ancient city of the Sienese. This private Tuscany of his certainly does credit to his power of visualization, but it is an insult to his powers of observation. Symons knows better. Therein lies his inexcusable offense. He has made a superb translation of D'Annunzio's 'Francesca,' but will still persist in writing about Naples as tho he were visiting it under the chaperonage of Madame de Staël. The faults of Hutton will probably disappear with age. They are merely those of an exaggerated sorrow that the Venice of the Doges and the Tuscany of the Strozzi and the Rome of the Borgias are no more. The tears that this young man has shed over the passing of the gondolas in the lagoons would be sufficient to inundate the Queen of the Adriatic much more rapidly than the swash of the new motor-boats is doing. . . .

"Apropos of Dante, while Italians of to-day feel a natural pride in the fact that there are more books yearly published about the Florentine poet in the English language than there are concerning the Avon bard, the idea is ever present that enthusiasm for a great man and his enigmatical life is hardly sufficient excuse for writing a book about him. Still, that is the author's own business, and the business of his publisher and readers. At the same time, we freely acknowledge that Dante scholarship has been measurably advanced by the tireless researches and admirable works of the Swiss Scartazzini, by Englishmen like Dr. Edward Moore, Paget Toynbee, and the Vernons, and the Americans, Norton, Fay, and Kuhns, to say nothing of the labors of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., which gave the 'Concordanza' of the prose and 'canzoniere' of Dante to the world. For all these students are not only in complete sympathy with the best Italian scholarship, but with the social and economic aims of the New Italy, as well."

COEDUCATION FEMINIZING OUR BOYS

EUROPEAN critics of America have ordinarily accused us of being too rude and boisterous, certainly not too effeminate; so it comes as something of a shock to have Mr. Alexander Francis intimate in his new book on "Americans" that our men are growing ladylike under the influence of coeducation and the prevalence of women teachers. Mr. Francis, who is a Briton, says that our boys, under coeducation, are becoming "an inferior copy of the girls, winning a girl's gentleness and sensitiveness, but not the proper strength of either sex," and he fears we have not retained "the splendid virility of the early settlers" (who were Englishmen, you know). On a recent visit to this country to look us over for journalistic purposes he "met few serious teachers of either sex who did not deplore the excessive preponderance of women on the teaching staffs of secondary schools and the higher classes of elementary schools." He humorously remarks that "if any man suddenly addresses any American boy who is under eighteen years of age, he is likely to be styled 'Ma'am,' in reply." There are enough Americans who have address boys under eighteen interrogatively to have an opinion on this subject. But has any one of them been driven to abandoning it for Mr. Francis' reason? "I gave it up lest I should become confused as to my own sex," he says.

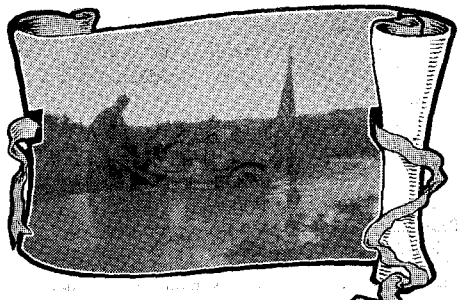
Mr. Francis says of the preponderance of women teachers:

"Meeting American teachers was not made less attractive by the fact that it meant meeting American women. In 1870 there were 77,528 men and 122,795 women teaching in the elementary and secondary public schools. Last year the number of men had increased to 109,179; but, as the number of women had risen to 356,884, the preponderance of women teachers is greater to-day than ever before, and there is every indication that it is destined to be greater still. Already, of every group of 10 teachers in 'cities' with a population of 25,000 and over, 8 are women; women number 7 of every group of 10 teachers in smaller 'cities,' towns, and villages; and throughout the whole country, of every 4 teachers 3 are women. . . .

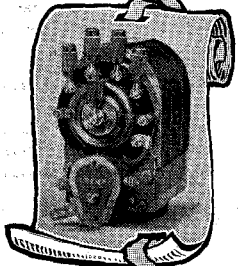
"Women are the teachers of the American youth. This may be as it should be in elementary schools; and perhaps American sentiment is right in depreciating a man who is willing to spend his time and strength in the details of the primary school, where a woman's patience, discrimination, and sympathy can best understand and train the fickle fancies, moods, and impulses of the child. But in the high schools, boys of eighteen years of age whose physical nature needs the most careful development are taught by women who sometimes are not many years their seniors; and men have told me that they now recognize that serious injury was wrought upon them at that period of their school life when, lonely, shy, and sullen, they were left to fight through their crisis, not knowing that it was a crisis that came to all and was necessary in the development of life."

Coeducation has its advantages, Mr. Francis admits. On this point he indorses Richter. "Richter said that, to insure modesty, he would advise the education of the sexes together, but that he would not guarantee anything in a school where girls, still less where boys, were alone together." But there are other and less salutary results. At fourteen, he reminds us, "the girl is from two to three years more matured than the boy," and "in seriousness of purpose, in power of application, and in womanly instincts she is already a woman."

"Consequently, in all work that requires concentration the girl excels; and as in most, if not all, high schools the girls greatly outnumber the boys, the courses of study, by an inevitable process of evolution, have become adapted to the special capacities of the girls. Thus, in classes taught by women, boys are taught, with girls, studies that are peculiarly suited to girls, and the boys do not have from the teacher, who is a woman, the comprehension of themselves and their moods that the girls receive. The boys are in a minority; and, as the irrepressible tendency to imitate the majority asserts itself, they become an inferior copy of girls, winning a girl's gentleness and sensitiveness but not the proper strength of either sex."



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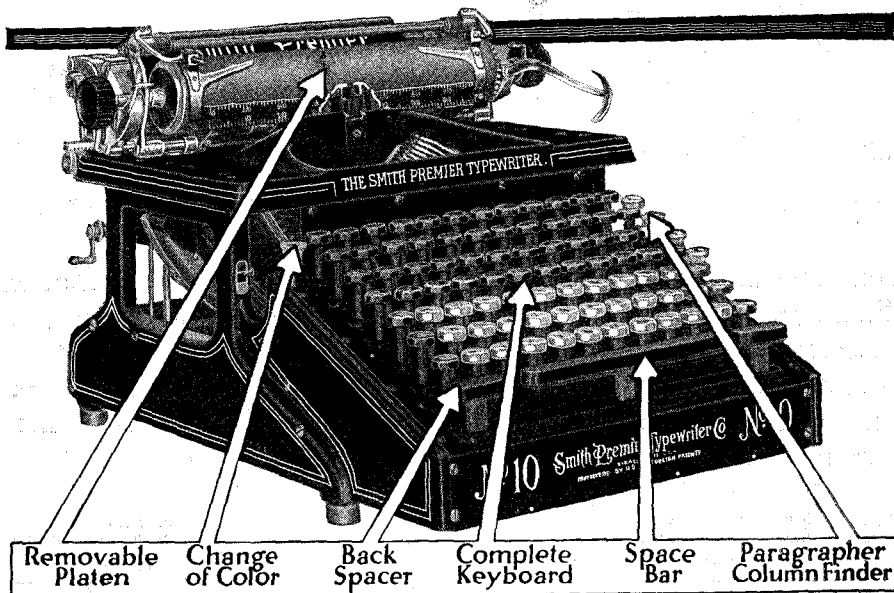
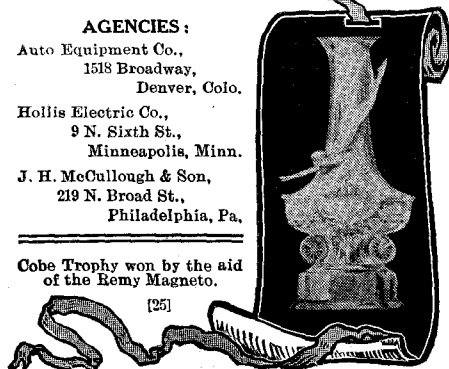
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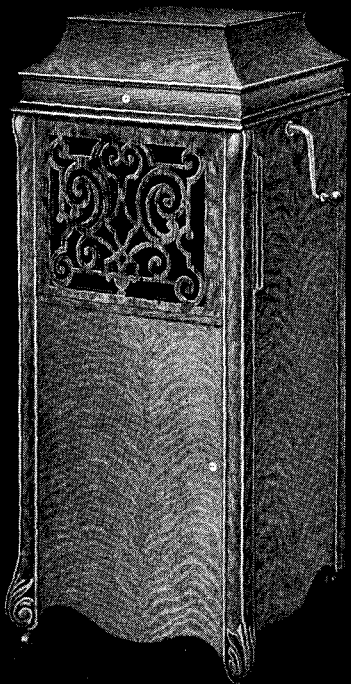
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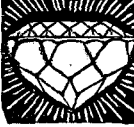


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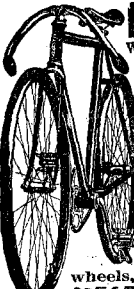
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CURRENT POETRY

A few fine stanzas in *Harper's Magazine* teach us to understand the call of the North and its constant challenge to the "man in men."

The Ice of the North

BY MARGARET RIDGELY PARTRIDGE

White, immaculate, storm-beaten beaches,
Lonely sea beyond seas, beyond ken,
From the ice of your farthest reaches,
Reechoes your challenge to men!

They have sought you with worship and wonder;
In despair they have sent forth their breath—
And for answer—the crash of your thunder,
The shiver and silence of death!

You have wooed them, aroused them, and quelled them,
You have prisoned them fast in your flocs,
You have drawn them, betrayed and repelled them,
And their bones lie a-bleach on your snows.

Is your diadem, gemmed with star-flowers
From those far-flaming fields of the sky,
But the sign of a Tyrant whose powers
Overthrow and destroy and defy?

Oh! imperious, pitiless regions—
Snow-panoplied hills that entice—
Are those silent impassable legions
But guarding a bosom of ice?

Or is it the radiant duty
Of your rapturous heart of delight
That crimson with currents of beauty
The dark span of your desolate night?

Through the long voiceless twilights that darken
Your virginal, slumbering plain,
Do you dream of the sunlight, and harken
For the voice of the southwind again?

Oh! mysteries never beholden
By the ages, we question and wait
For the ultimate answer withholden
In the mist-woven mantle of Fate.

By your star-vestured beauty still haunted,
In the wake of your moons, we set forth—
By your perilous silence undaunted,
We follow the call of the North!

Louise Imogen Guiney gives right manly defiance to the "terrible Kings" in the following poem which has been selected from her book of verse, called "Happy Ending." (Houghton Mifflin Company.) These spirited verses bring with them both pleasure and profit, and will no doubt find a comfortable berth in many a scrap-book beside the poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Kings

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY

A man said unto his Angel:
"My spirits are fallen low,
And I cannot carry this battle:
O brother! where might I go?"

"The terrible Kings are on me
With spears that are deadly bright;
Against me so from the cradle
Do fate and my fathers fight."

Then said to the man his Angel:
"Thou wavering, witless soul,
Back to the ranks! What matter
To win or to lose the whole,

"As judged by the little judges
Who hearken not well, nor see?
Not thus, by the outer issue,
The Wise shall interpret thee.

"Thy will is the sovereign measure
And only event of things:
The puniest heart, defying,
Were stronger than all these Kings.

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"Tho out of the past they gather,
Mind's Doubt, and Bodily Pain,
And pallid Thirst of the Spirit
That is kin to the other twain;

"And Grief, in a cloud of banners,
And ringleted Vain Desires,
And Vice, with spoils upon him
Of thee and thy beaten sires,—

"While Kings of eternal evil
Yet darken the hills about,
Thy part is with broken sabre
To rise on the last redout;

"To fear not sensible failure,
Nor covet the game at all,
But fighting, fighting, fighting,
Die, driven against the wall."

We quote below the first third of a poem by Mr. D. H. Lawrence, which appears in *The English Review*. Mr. Lawrence has evidently tired of *laissez-faire* methods and has determined to tighten the reins of authority.

Discipline

By D. H. LAWRENCE

It is stormy and rain-drops cling like silver bees to the pane,

The thin sycamore in the playground is swinging with flattened leaves;

The heads of my boys move dimly through the yellow gloom that stains

The class: over them all the dark net of my discipline weaves.

It is no good, dear, meekness and forbearance—I endured too long.

I have pushed my hands in the dark loam under the flowers of my soul,

Under the caressing leaves, and felt where the roots were strong

Fixt in the darkness, grappling for the deep soil's little control.

Far and wide run the easy roots that bear the leaves of pity.

I'd have torn them up had they borne away the patient bulbs of my hopes:

Oh I tore them up, tho the wistful leaves were fragrant, and soft, and pretty.

And I twisted them over the broken leaves into unbreakable ropes.

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, if not Remedied in Time.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as the extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia which made life a most painful thing for me.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SIMEON FORD AND PEARY REACH THE POLE

WHEN Simeon Ford, past-master in the gentle art of after-dinner speaking, appeared as toast-master at a recent dinner of his fellow hotel-keepers in New York City, it was noted that he had shaved off his beard. Instead of confining his remarks, however, to any explanation of this phenomenon, he at once launched forth into a refreshingly unscientific disquisition upon Polar discovery and discoverers. He is reported by the press as saying:

The two chief happenings of the year viewed from a scientific standpoint were the finding of the North Pole by Commander Peary and the loss of a set of fine old-vintage whiskers by the gifted orator who is now addressing you. Peary found his Pole way up at the highest spot in the world except the Claremont restaurant. I found my pole on the corner of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, and it had red and white stripes around it.

I was greatly interested in Peary's achievement because he lived at the Grand Union for two years before sailing and always paid his board promptly. He trained there. He told me on the eve of his departure that after what he had endured at our place no hardships could daunt him. That after the cold deal we gave him the Pole would seem sultry.

I contributed in my humble way toward the discovery. I gave Peary my best wishes and a copy of that great work which contains the cream of my after-dinner speeches. Peary used to read it to the Eskimos during the long Arctic night, and when the spring came they were willing and anxious to go out and risk their lives on the ice floe providing Peary would shut off his flow.

Just before Peary got there a Brooklyn gentleman named Cook discovered the Pole from a distance of several hundred miles. His eyesight had been trained, down at Bradley's, watching the little ivory ball drop into the wrong compartment.

Scientists have demonstrated that at the time Cook discovered the Pole he was headed for Palm Beach and going strong, but chancing to glance over his shoulder—his left shoulder—he thought he saw something which smelled like a Pole. I do not care to take sides in this controversy, but would advise Dr. Cook to take out a liberal accident policy before hobnobbing with Commander Peary. Peary is a man of great physical strength and undaunted courage. I have seen him go right into a restaurant and take a table by a window without even asking the head waiter. A man who does not quail before a head waiter is a bird.

THE FIGHT AT ARROYO HONDO

WHEN General Kearny invaded what is now New Mexico in the course of the Mexican War, he placed Charles Bent, a well-known trapper and trader as Governor at Santa Fé, and then went on to California with the bulk of his troops. Bent soon heard rumors of a revolt of the Mexican and Indian population against American rule. He informed the Secretary of State, took measures for the arrest of the leaders of the conspiracy, and on January 19, 1847, was visiting his family at San Fernando. Early in the morning a mob of Pueblos entered the town, killed the prefect, who resisted their attempt to rescue three Pueblos in the local calabozo, cut his body into small pieces, and set out to kill every American in the settlement. Mr. George B. Grinnell tells the story in *Forest and Stream* (New York):

Governor Bent's house was the first they visited. He was still in bed when roused by his wife on the approach of the mob, and he at once sprang up and ran to a window, through which he called to a Mexican neighbor to help him get through into his house and conceal him. The Mexican refused his aid and replied that he must die. Seeing that all ways of escape were blocked, the Governor quietly left the window and returned to his family. "He withdrew into his room," writes Mr. Dunn, "and the Indians began tearing up the roof. With all the calmness of a noble soul he stood awaiting his doom. His wife brought him his pistols and told him to fight, to avenge himself, even if he must die. The Indians

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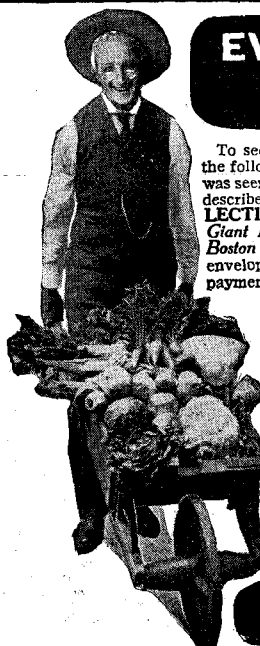
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were exposed to his aim, but he replied: 'No; I will not kill any one of them; for the sake of you, my wife, and you, my children. At present my death is all these people wish.' As the savages poured into the room he appealed to their manhood and honor, but in vain. They laughed at his plea. They told him they were about to kill every American in New Mexico and would begin with him. An arrow followed the word, another and another, but the mode was not swift enough. One, more impatient, sent a bullet through his heart. As he fell, Tomas, a chief, stepped forward, snatched one of his pistols, and shot him in the face. They took his scalp, stretched it on a board with brass nails, and carried it through the streets in triumph."

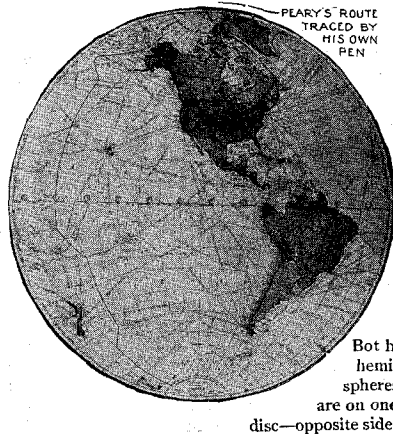
Soon after, the crowd of Mexicans and Pueblos, now numbering over five hundred, appeared before Turley's ranch on the Arroyo Hondo. There were in the house eight white men, including Americans, French Canadians, and one or two Englishmen, with plenty of arms and ammunition. Turley had neglected several warnings, but just before the arrival of the foe had closed the gate of the yard surrounding the ranch buildings, and had made some preparations for defense. When the motley host, armed with guns and bows and arrows, came up they demanded the surrender of the house and the Americans in it. "To this summons Turley answered that he would never surrender his house nor his men, and that, if they wanted it or them, they must take them." Mr. Grinnell goes on to quote from Ruxton's account of the ensuing battle:

As soon as the attack was determined upon, the assailants broke, and scattering, concealed themselves under the cover of the rocks and bushes that surrounded the house.

From these they kept up an incessant fire upon every exposed portion of the building where they saw the Americans preparing for defense.

They, on their part, were not idle. Not a man but was an old mountaineer, and each had his trusty rifle with good store of ammunition. Wherever one of the assailants exposed a hand's breadth of his person there whistled a ball from an unerring barrel. The windows had been blockaded, loop-holes being left to fire through, and through these a lively fire was maintained. Already several of the enemy had bitten the dust and parties were constantly seen bearing off the wounded up the banks of the Cañada. Darkness came on, and during the night a continual fire was kept up on the mill, while its defenders, reserving their ammunition, kept their posts with stern and silent determination. The night was spent in running balls, cutting patches, and completing the defenses of the building. In the morning the fight was renewed and it was found that the Mexicans had effected a lodgment in a part of the stables which were separated from the other portions of the building and between which was an open space of a few feet. The assailants during the night had sought to break down the wall and thus enter the main building, but the strength of the adobes and logs of which it was composed resisted effectually all their attempts.

Those in the stable seemed anxious to regain the outside, for their position was unavailable as a means of annoyance to the besieged, and several had darted across the narrow space which divided it from the other part of the buildings and which slightly projected and behind which they were out of the line of fire. As soon, however, as the attention of the defenders was called to this point, the first man who attempted to cross, and who happened to be a Pueblo chief, was dropt on the instant and fell dead in the center of the intervening space. It appeared an object to recover the body, for an Indian immediately dashed out to the fallen chief and attempted to drag him within the cover of the wall. The rifle which covered the spot again poured forth its deadly contents, and the Indian, springing into the air, fell over the body of his chief, struck to the heart. Another and another met with a similar fate, and at last three rushed at once to the spot, and, seizing the body by the legs and head had already lifted it from the ground, when three puffs of smoke blew from the barricaded window, followed by the sharp cracks of as many rifles; and the three daring Indians



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added their number to the pile of corpses which now covered the body of the dead chief.

As yet the besieged had met with no casualties, but after the fall of the seven Indians in the manner above described, the whole body of assailants with a shout of rage poured in a rattling volley and two of the defenders of the mill fell mortally wounded. One shot through the loins suffered great agony and was removed to the still-house, where he was laid upon a large pile of grain, as being the softest bed to be found.

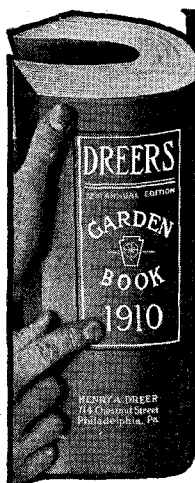
In the middle of the day the assailants renewed the attack more fiercely than before, their baffled attempts adding to their furious rage. The little garrison bravely stood to the defense of the mill, never throwing away a shot, but firing coolly and only when a fair mark was presented to their unerring aim. Their ammunition, however, was fast failing, and to add to the danger of their situation the enemy set fire to the mill, which blazed fiercely and threatened destruction to the whole building. Twice they succeeded in overcoming the flames, and taking advantage of their being thus occupied, the Mexicans and Indians charged into the corral, which was full of hogs and sheep and vented their cowardly rage upon the animals, spearing and shooting all that came in their way. No sooner, however, were the flames extinguished in one place than they broke out more fiercely in another, and as a successful defense was perfectly hopeless, and the numbers of the assailants increased every moment, a council of war was held by the survivors of the little garrison, when it was determined, as soon as night approached, that every one should attempt to escape as best he might, and in the meantime the defense of the mill was to be continued.

Just at dusk, Albert and another man ran to the wicket gate, which opened into a kind of inclosed space and in which was a number of armed Mexicans. They both rushed out at the same moment, discharging their rifles full in the faces of the crowd. Albert in the confusion threw himself under the fence, whence he saw his companion shot down immediately and heard his cries for mercy mingled with shrieks of pain and anguish as the cowards pierced him with knives and lances. Lying without motion under the fence, as soon as it was quite dark he crept over the logs and ran up the mountain, traveled day and night, and scarcely stopping or resting reached the Greenhorn almost dead with hunger and fatigue. Turley himself succeeded in escaping from the mill and in reaching the mountain unseen. Here he met a Mexican mounted on a horse who had been a most intimate friend of the unfortunate man for many years. To this man Turley offered his watch (which was treble its worth) for the use of his horse, but was refused. The inhuman wretch, however, affected pity and commiseration for the fugitive, and advised him to go to a certain place where he would bring or send him assistance, but on reaching the mill, which was now a mass of fire, he immediately informed the Mexicans of his place of concealment, whither a large party instantly proceeded and shot him to death.

Two others escaped and reached Santa Fé in safety. The mill and Turley's house were sacked and all his hard-earned savings, which were considerable and concealed in gold about the house, were discovered and, of course, seized upon by the victorious Mexicans.

The Indians, however, a few days after met with a severe retribution. The troops marched out of Santa Fé, attacked their pueblo and leveled it to the ground, killing many hundreds of its defenders and taking many prisoners, most of whom were hanged.

A Sure Cure.—The longer we live, the more we learn. The doctors have now discovered that the removal of the large intestine and the appendix at the age of two or three years will "ward off old age." This sounds highly probable, and the same might be said of removing the head.—*The Standard.*



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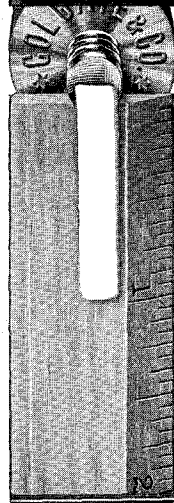
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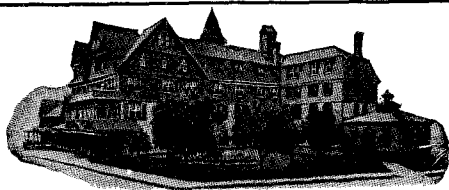
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—*Everybody's Magazine*.

Britain's Defense.—The German chief of staff shook his head.

"No," he replied to the brilliant assemblage about the council table, "we are not prepared to invade England."

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"Yes."

"And the grand army."

"Yes."

"And the submarines and the airships?"

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THE POLICEMAN—"No, yer honor; I pulled 'im in fer obstructin' th' road; he was goin' 30 miles an hour, an' he was complained about by them that was riding at th' regular rate."—*Chicago News*.

The Piece de Resistance.—"Did the—ah—prisonah offer any—ah—resistance?"

"Only a shilling, your wushup, and I wouldn't take it."—*M. A. P.*

A Vain Hope.—"There is one thing which the insurgents in the House of Representatives at Washington needn't try with any hope of success."

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"To seek the bubble reputation at the Cannon's mouth."—*Baltimore American*.

The Cowardly Kind.—"When I arose to speak," related a martyred statesman, "some one hurled a base, cowardly egg at me and it struck me in the chest."

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"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and then runs."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

Too Late!—LANDLADY (to lodger)—"Are you in the bath, sir?"

VOICE (between splashes)—"Yes. What d'you want?"

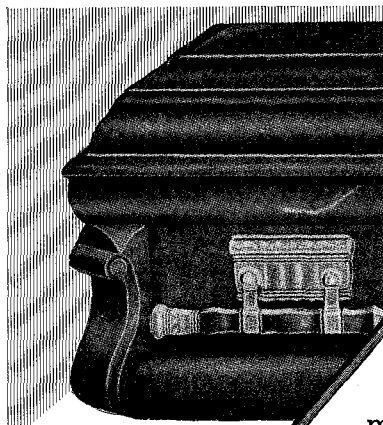
LANDLADY—"I forgot to tell you I had it fresh painted inside last night, sir, and it won't be dry for two or three days!"—*Punch*.

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"How you manage 'bout de brekfus?"
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The owners of the property had planned to dispose of it otherwise but at my earnest solicitation they have agreed to keep it off the market long enough for me to see if my idea has any appeal to the class of men who would have to be interested to make the enterprise a go.

It would require the co-operation of from 500 to 1000 men, each of whom would involve himself to the extent of from \$500 to \$1000 to acquire the property and properly equip it as a Recreation Club along the lines I have suggested, with adequate buildings, facilities, service, etc.

I am permitted at this time to disclose only this much as to the property: It is less than seven hours from any of the cities named above and very much nearer to some of them. A beautiful stream flows through it for miles and is fed by mountain brooks. While within half an hour by automobile of a trunk line railroad, it is primitive and wild, with a vast beauty that will appeal to any lover of nature.

Is there a place for such a club as I have suggested, with the necessary modifications of plan to make it meet the varied requirements of a membership composed of the men to whom this is addressed? Are you sufficiently interested in the matter to care to know more about the details? Write me just what you think of the idea, please, and if you wish me to I will consider your letter as strictly confidential. In order to induce the owners of the property to longer withhold it, from sale otherwise, I must show them that others are interested in the purposes for which I consider it so admirably adapted.

JEFFERSON THOMAS, Vice-President and General Manager

THE McFARLAND PUBLICITY SERVICE

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His Position.—"How iss your boy Fritz getting along in der college?"

"Ach! He is halfback in der football team and all der way back in his studies."—*Boston Globe*.

One Thing at a Time.—"Look here, doctor, how much are you going to charge me for this operation?"

"Oh, you've got enough to worry you now, without facing that."—*Life*.

Same Old Story.—"How shall I break the news to my parents that I have failed in my exams?"

"Merely telegraph them: 'Examination over. Nothing new!'"—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Destructive Theology.—At a chapel in York-shire the pulpit was occupied one Sunday morning by a minister from a neighboring town. A few days later the preacher received a copy of the local weekly paper, and his attention was drawn to the following item: "The Rev. — supplied the pulpit at the Congregational church last Sunday, and the church will now be closed three weeks for repairs."—*London Daily News*.

The Political Romance.—"Our friend, the alderman, has had quite a number of political love affairs."

"What do you mean?"

"First he flirted with both factions, then he won a nomination, wooed fame, and now he is courting an investigation."—*Kansas City Journal*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 19.—The Cheragan Palace, Constantinople, where the Turkish Parliament held its sessions, is burned.

January 20.—It is reported that Japan has notified China that neither Japan nor Russia will agree to Secretary Knox's proposal regarding the Manchurian railways.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 15.—The National Anti-Food-Trust League is organized to keep down the price of the necessities of life by means of boycott.

January 17.—The House passes a bill granting separate Statehood to Arizona and New Mexico. President Taft makes the opening address at the National Civic Federation Convention.

Representative Mondell introduces two of the President's conservation measures in the House.

January 18.—The President's conservation bills and a bill for the government of Alaska are introduced in the Senate.

President Taft issues a proclamation declaring that the nations entitled to the minimum rates of the Payne Tariff are Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and Switzerland.

January 19.—The House passes a bill abolishing the Lighthouse Board.

The National Civic Federation closes its sessions, having recommended uniformity in State legislation on matters affecting the whole nation.

January 20.—The second conference of Governors adjourns.

GENERAL

January 16.—At a meeting held in New York in the interests of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, \$725,000 is pledged for foreign missions in 1910.

January 17.—The Shoshone Dam, the highest in the world, is completed at Cody, Wyo.

Governor Hughes of New York announces that he will not be a candidate for a third term.

A movement is started in Cleveland to refrain from eating meat for thirty days or longer in order to force prices down.

January 18.—At Los Angeles, Louis Paulhan flies 47½ miles across country in less than 63 minutes.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes charges of bribery made against Jotham P. Allds, Republican leader in the New York State Senate.

January 19.—The Southern Health Conference is organized at Atlanta to fight the Hookworm disease.

Paulhan makes several long flights with passengers at Los Angeles.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PRICES STILL HIGHER

The tendency of commodity prices to rise still higher is shown in tables compiled for *Bradstreet's* for January 1 of this year. The index number for that date was \$9.2310, which establishes "a new high record." This number surpasses the previous high record of 9.1293, registered on March 1, 1907, by 1.1 per cent. It reflects a gain over January 1, 1909, of 11.7 per cent., "which means that the prices of ninety-six articles, sold at wholesale and figured on a per-pound basis, rose approximately 97 cents within a year's time." In the *London Economist* it is shown that these high prices are not confined to America, the index number for Great Britain indicating an advance of 9 per cent. within a similar period.

As compared with the low point touched in this country on June 1, 1908, the index number for January 1 of this year shows an increase of 19.5 per cent., while over January 1, 1908, the gain is 11.2 per cent. When a comparison is made with January 1, 1907, which also was a time of ascending prices, the gain is found to be only 3.5. Going further back, the gain over January 1, 1906, was 10.8 per cent. Over the same date in 1905 the gain was 14.2 per cent., and over the same date in 1904, 15.5 per cent.

The lowest point for commodity prices, of which records exist, was reached on July 1, 1896. The index number then was 5.1719. A comparison with that index number shows that on January 1 of this year there had been an advance of more than 61 per cent. *Bradstreet's*, however, calls attention to the fact that, in the interval, "standards of living and a variety of other conditions have changed," and that that time was a period of "economic inertia when the price situation was not only profitless, but ruinous as well." In a table showing the various commodities, the prices of which are included in the index number for January 1, this year, the following is presented:

	July 1, 1896	Mar. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909	Jan. 1, 1910
Breadstuffs.....	\$0.0524	\$0.0817	\$0.0983	\$0.1014	\$0.1050
Live stock.....	.1855	.3315	.3365	.4010	.4010
Provisions.....	1.3619	2.1049	2.0765	2.3187	2.3577
Fruits.....	.1210	.2003	.1439	.1657	.1695
Hides & leather.....	.8150	1.1975	1.2075	1.2875	1.2850
Textiles.....	1.5799	2.7169	2.3622	2.7351	2.7333
Metals.....	.3757	.8466	.5774	.5950	.6208
Coal and coke.....	.0048	.0080	.0063	.0070	.0069
Oils.....	.2082	.3428	.3882	.3753	.3728
Naval stores.....	.0402	.1170	.0654	.0898	.0938
Build'g materials.....	.0716	.0906	.0834	.0827	.0827
Chem. & drugs.....	.6607	.7083	.6368	.5958	.5958
Miscellaneous.....	.2150	.3632	.2807	.3712	.4067
Total.....	5.7019	9.1293	8.2631	9.1262	9.2310

Within the month ending January 1, this year, it appears that six groups of commodities advanced in price, these being breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, metals, naval stores, and miscellaneous products. The gains in the provision group were largely due to butter, eggs, pork, and mutton. With metals, the increases were caused by copper, tin, and lead, other metals having remained stationary. There are four groups which show recessions. These are hides and leather, textiles, coke and coal, and oils. No change is indicated in live stock, build-

ing material, or chemicals and drugs. In summary it may be said that 64 articles were higher on January 1 this year than on a like date in 1909; 29 were lower and 13 remained unchanged.

A writer in the *New York Evening Post*, discussing a report made recently by the Federal Government, raises the question "whether there is, or is not, an immediate relation between our recent declining balance of export trade and the abnormally high prices charged for products of agriculture. Our exports of such products in December made a total of \$88,299,000, whereas in November the total was \$113,332,000, and in October \$123,634,000. The total for December was the smallest for that month recorded since 1904. The chief causes of the decline were heavily reduced exports of cotton and wheat. Of wheat, the number of bushels sent abroad in December were the fewest, with one exception, that have been recorded for that month in thirty years, while the shipments of cotton were the smallest for December in ten years. As for cotton the writer says:

"Even in 1903, with the American cotton crop very much smaller than this season's, and with the world's requirements from our crop nearly 2,000,000 bales below the estimate for this season, we shipped in December 1,138,000 bales. It is quite true that the price of cotton, in December, was the highest of any corresponding month since paper-money days, and it had been asserted freely that the high price would more than compensate for the smaller quantity sent out. This was true of December, 1903, when value of cotton shipped increased \$25,000,000 over the year before. It was not true of December, 1909, when value of the shipments was \$18,400,000 less than in 1908, and \$18,500,000 below even 1903. It was in spite of the high prices ruling for all our agricultural products in December that there occurred the \$26,000,000 decrease in value of all such exports, as compared with 1908."

It is remarked further by the writer that no one can doubt that "the utterly abnormal prices fixt for grain and cotton in our markets has paralyzed export trade." Europe has been largely doing without cotton, he says, while Russia "has steadily been filling the bag of the importing countries with wheat."

Commenting on the causes of the rise in prices, an editorial writer in the same newspaper says "people at large are tracing the high cost to one or all of seven separate causes—the world's increasing gold production; exhaustion, or partial exhaustion, of natural resources; the exactions of the trusts; the protective tariff; the forestalling of operations by speculators; the habitual extravagance by the community as a whole, and the demands of labor." The writer inclines to the belief that, except possibly for the last-named influence, "all these causes have operated, altho in widely varying degrees." Here may be cited the remark of a New York banker of large experience, that one of the greatest underlying causes is the increase of energy in the form of capital and labor devoted to the production of luxuries, at the expense of

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the necessities of life, the result being a shortness in the supply of the necessities and hence higher prices.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BONDS

Franklin Escher, in his monthly article on the bond market, contributed to *The Banker's Magazine*, notes that conditions assumed a more hopeful tone at the opening of the new year. The restraining influences that still existed were the great need of corporations for capital and the possibility of gold exports. Other conditions, however, were favorable. One of these was the reduction to $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the rate of interest paid by several prominent savings-banks. This action was taken to mean the reentrance of these banks into the bond market. Hope was also found in the reduction of the Bank-of-England rate of interest, "which had definitely set at rest disquieting rumors as to foreign financial conditions." Still another favorable condition was a growing conviction that corporations had not at present much to fear in the way of adverse federal legislation. Of the influence of savings-banks, Mr. Escher writes in detail:

"With the savings-banks paying four per cent., and the best bonds selling on a less than four-per-cent. basis, the aloofness of the banks from the bond market has been anything but astonishing. But from now on that condition, according as the movement toward interest reduction becomes general, should be different. To a bank paying its depositors four per cent. there is nothing attractive about a good bond netting four per cent. To a bank paying three and one-half per cent. to its depositors, a four-per-cent. income looks entirely different.

"As to reduction in savings-bank deposits which may possibly follow lowering of the rate, it is to be remembered that practically all of the money so withdrawn is money which used the savings-bank as an investment and which is likely almost immediately to go back into good bonds. The man with a few hundred dollars in the bank is not the one to draw it out when the interest rate is lowered so that he gets fifty cents less interest yearly on each hundred dollars. The man whose money will be taken out is rather the man who has money invested in this savings-bank and that for the purpose of drawing full four per cent. interest on it. Such money drawn out will hardly long remain uninvested. Savings-bank bonds are the logical form of security into which it will flow.

WHAT A DOZEN MEN CONTROL

Financial journals give prominent attention to the recent merging of the Morton and Fifth Avenue Trust Companies with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, all under the dominant influence of J. Pierpont Morgan. The incident is cited by Mr. Moody in his own magazine as another proof of "the steady and increasing concentration of wealth in all lines of activity." The control of great corporations, he says, "is passing more and more into the hands of a powerful group of capitalists whose headquarters are in Wall Street, and whose methods are being scrutinized more closely by the press and by legislative enactments from year to year." Before acquiring control of these three merged trust companies the Morgan interests already had under



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control four of the most important national banks in New York.

The Wall Street Journal has had compiled a statement showing that the industrial banking and insurance enterprises in which the Morgan interests dominate, represent a capital of nearly \$10,000,000,000, which is equivalent to nearly "10 per cent. of the entire estimated wealth of the United States at the present time." Mr. Moody adds that, large as these figures are, the so-called Rockefeller interests represent in railroads, industrial concerns, and public-utility enterprises "a larger aggregate of capital than do the Morgan interests." What is of further interest is the statement that the Morgan and Rockefeller groups of capitalists are in close alliance and are becoming "more and more cemented in both plans and methods."

Outside these two groups are half a dozen smaller ones which probably represent a further corporate control of \$15,000,000,000 of capitalized values. These smaller groups in important ways are identified either with the Morgan or the Rockefeller group, "so that we may fairly state that the capitalized valuation of probably \$35,000,000,000 is concentrated in the hands and under the control of not less than a dozen men." Mr. Moody says further:

"Now, what do these figures, if analyzed, signify? Instead of merely signifying that one-tenth of the estimated wealth of the nation is under Wall-Street control, we find that about 35 per cent. is under such control. And as all of this great mass of capital is represented by corporate forms, it is worth while to ascertain what percentage of the total corporate capitalization of the country is represented by this \$35,000,000,000.

"A careful estimate of the corporate capitalization now existing in the United States, including railroads, industrial and commercial corporations, public-utility companies, banking, insurance, and trust companies, indicates that, outside of small close business corporations owned by individuals, the total corporate capitalization in par value in the United States at present is not over \$43,000,000,000. The wealth of the United States, according to last reports, was in the neighborhood of \$110,000,000,000, of which about 50 per cent. was represented by realty values, the balance being tangible property of thousands of different kinds. So that we see after all that the trend toward concentration in corporate control has now extended so far that approximately 80 per cent. of all the vital corporate capital of the country is under the domination or control of this powerful group of Wall Street interests which we have referred to."

THE SMALL WHEAT SUPPLY

Bradstreet's has compiled statistics of the visible supply of wheat in this country and Canada on January 1, which, it says, illustrates "the vast change that has come in the system of wheat marketing in the past few years." Last year's crop in this country was the second largest ever grown, while in Canada it was the largest; but, in spite of these facts, the visible supply of grain in stock in both countries "fell off in December very heavily" and there is now presented "the smallest aggregate stock held in the two countries for six years back."

The visible supply in both countries on January 1 was 30,000,000 bushels smaller

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than it was a year before. It was 14,000,000 bushels smaller than the amount held on January 1, 1908; 16,000,000 bushels below the stock for the same date in 1907, and 20,000,000 below the stock held in 1906. Along with this fact is to be remembered the further fact that the price of wheat in American markets is high, "certainly a much higher price than was paid one, two, or three years ago." At the same time, it is noted that the stock of wheat in Europe is 25,000,000 bushels in excess of the stock a year ago, from which it appears that the total American and European stock is about 5,000,000 bushels under the amount held a year ago. It is 10,000,000 bushels under the amount for January 1, 1908, and 35,000,000 below the stock held on January 1, 1909. A table is presented showing the amount of wheat held in this country and Canada on January 1, of this year, as compared with the amount held during five of the preceding years as follows:

	East of Rockies.	Pacific coast.	Total, U. S. and Canada.
1910.....	55,303,000	1,875,000	57,178,000
1909.....	84,805,000	2,802,000	87,757,000
1908.....	68,155,000	3,655,000	71,810,000
1907.....	80,500,000	2,647,000	83,237,000
1906.....	71,634,000	5,511,000	77,145,000
1905.....	56,892,000	3,458,000	60,350,000

Another table presents details of holdings in the two countries month by month during 1909:

[Three figures omitted.]

1909	U. S.	Canada.	Total.
January 1.....	66,702	21,055	87,757
February 1.....	56,309	19,591	75,630
March 1.....	47,309	17,322	64,631
April 1.....	44,366	19,253	63,619
May 1.....	35,737	14,954	50,691
June 1.....	21,957	5,998	27,955
July 1.....	12,771	4,674	17,445
August 1.....	12,611	2,699	15,310
September 1.....	16,736	1,018	18,654
October 1.....	28,589	12,776	41,365
November 1.....	41,528	20,470	61,998
December 1.....	44,212	20,665	64,877
1910			
January 1.....	37,949	19,229	57,178

Still another table compares the combined American and Canadian stock on the first of each month since January 1, 1908, with the stock held in Europe on the same date, these totals being as follows:

[Five figures omitted.]

	U. S. and Canada	Europe	Grand Total
	1910 1909	1910 1909	1910 1909
Jan. 1.....	57,2 87,7 71,2 78,1	53 0 71,1 135,3	140,7 145,9
Feb. 1.....	75,6 67,3 .. 61,7 76,7 ..	137,3 144,0	
March 1.....	64 6 58,5 .. 73,3 91,6 ..	142,9 150,1	
April 1.....	63,6 53,1 .. 73,1 95,8 ..	141,7 148,9	
May 1.....	50,7 41,6 .. 64,3 81,1 ..	115,0 116,0	
June 1.....	28,0 29,7 .. 64,6 71,7 ..	92,6 101,4	
July 1.....	17,4 20,4 .. 57,3 58,2 ..	74,4 78,6	
August 1.....	15,3 25,0 .. 48,7 48,7 ..	64,0 71,7	
Sept. 1.....	18,7 31,0 .. 5,6 56,2 ..	71,3 87,2	
Oct. 1.....	41,4 58,7 .. 70,0 64,2 ..	111,4 122,9	
Nov. 1.....	62,0 77,8 .. 73,1 70,6 ..	141,1 148,4	
Dec. 1.....	64,9 85,4 .. 80,6 63,3 ..	145,5 148,7	

The amount of the world's total stock on January 1 of this year is given by *Bradstreet's* as 135,300,000 bushels; on December 1, 1909, it was 145,500,000 bushels; on January 1, 1909, it was 140,700,000; on January 1, 1908, 145,900,000, and on January 1, 1907, 170,400,000.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writing from Chicago, says the question has there been raised as to where the wheat has gone to. The stock now on hand is "the lightest in more than four years and is far below the average." The truth is that "consumption has been heavy ever since the harvest," millers "having ground more wheat in the past five months than ever before." But there has been a disposition on the part of merchants to carry larger stocks of flour than in past

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard

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TO keep young is something we all want to do. ♣ And it's mostly brought about by not thinking about it. You can't keep young if you are always dwelling on those terrible things that may happen when you're young no longer. That's why some people save. ♣ Saving is fine, excellent, provided you can find out in advance that you are going to live long enough to make the saving worth the stinting. ♣ It's a mean thing after you've done without your tobacco for a week, to hike into the sweet eternal. ♣ What's to be done about it anyhow? Easy! A life insurance policy means saving plus. No risk of falling into the long sleep with \$14.75 at the bank. ♣ Not only is your life insured, but you are insured against your own inclination to shake the baby's bank, when you see a "sure thing." ♣ Insure yourself and be assured. ♣ Don't let the wife and the kiddies run the risk of having not only lack of syrup, but actually no cakes at all. ♣ It simply means that you deposit a part of your savings with an insurance company instead of a bank. ♣ The bank simply pays you back what you put in; but the insurance company may pay much more. No bank in the world is as strong as the Equitable.

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Lisbon, North Dakota

years, inasmuch as the advance of last year "caught many large consumers with small supplies," and millers, meanwhile, speculating as to their supplies of wheat, "hold liberal stocks."

As to the supply of wheat from outside, this writer learns that Argentine "is probably short 20,000,000 bushels in its surplus for export for the next twelve months"; but it is believed that this shortage will be more than made up by India, Australia, and Russia. Hence "there need be no uneasiness on the part of consumers as to future supplies."

NEW ENGLISH CAPITAL

An interesting summary of application for new capital, made in Great Britain, during the year 1909, is given by the London *Economist*. Of course, it is not a complete statement; nor could it made be so, inasmuch as there are forms of borrowing and investing the figures for which are not available. These include borrowing on notes, private issues of shares, money invested abroad and privately invested in industry. The *Economist's* tables merely aim to show the amounts applied for through prospectuses, sums put into new companies as publicly advertised, or sums included in the official Stock Exchange record of new issues or increases of capital. Incomplete tho the figures are, they show two things—that investors are not chary of leaving their money in England and that capital is not uneasy under the present government; at least the figures do not show the contrary. Moreover, they "take no notice of the great stream of private capital on which British industry mainly depends," and which in the last few years "has rebuilt the cotton mills of Lancashire, and is constantly supplying new capital for machinery for the factories of London, Yorkshire, and the Midlands." A table is presented showing the money raised in each quarter of the past years as follows, the last three figures in each column being omitted:

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
1st q'ter...	67,301	30,264	49,428	45,287	64,238
2d q'ter...	30,915	55,050	40,304	64,385	50,835
3d q'ter...	22,854	10,835	15,031	31,541	27,604
4th q'ter...	40,116	24,012	18,205	50,988	33,588
Total...	167,187	120,173	123,630	192,203	182,356

It appears from this table that the total for 1909 was £9,846,000 smaller than for 1908; but it was larger by £59,700,000 than for 1907; £62,200,000 larger than for 1906, and £15,000,000 larger than for 1905. The applications for capital, in fact, "exceeded those of any previous year except 1908."

The *Economist* accepts those statements as undoubted proof of the country's increasing wealth. In a year of improving trade and rising prices, Great Britain was able "at least to supply publicly £182,000,000 of money for new enterprises and to carry through an unusually large investment business in existing stock-exchange securities." Commenting on the falling-off in prospectuses toward the end of the year,

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the writer says this difference "is due largely to the rise in money rates, but partly to the cessation of that special demand for capital which resulted from the pressure of 1906 and 1907, and which was still not fully satisfied at the end of 1908."

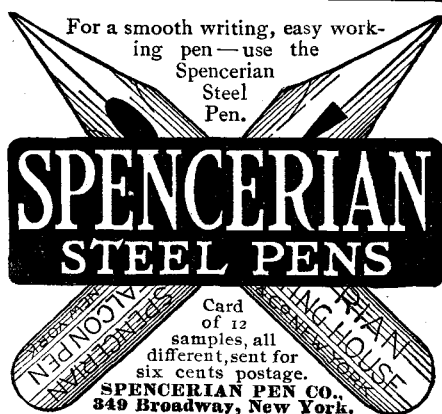
AN AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN

January and February are witnessing very unusual activity in travel for pleasure to southern ports. A recent summary in these columns gave an outline of many of the most attractive of these trips. It is obvious that the West Indies and many other islands within, or adjacent to, the Caribbean Sea, will secure this year a large part of the pleasure travel by steamship. This region has been well entitled to the distinction of being called "The American Mediterranean." One of the notable examples of the popularity of these islands lies in the fact that one of the leading steamship companies, which has been operating between New York and Bermuda for thirty-five years, has chartered a well-equipped 8,000-ton ship to sail from New York every Saturday, as a supplement to their regular line of ships which sail on Wednesdays. In addition there is a new ship belonging to this line which makes thirty-day excursions, calling at ports in the Danish, French, and English islands. Two other large companies, these having international connections, are now sending several large and finely equipped ships to southern waters, making cruises to the West Indies. One of these companies sends a ship of 6,000 tons every Wednesday to Bermuda. Still another, and a new West Indian line, sends a ship every Thursday from New York to Jamaica and other West Indian ports. This is one of four routes scheduled by this company, three others sailing for the West Indies from Boston, Philadelphia, and from New Orleans to Central American ports.

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25,000 April 1, 1911	25,000 October 1, 1913	25,000 April 1, 1916
25,000 October 1, 1911	25,000 April 1, 1914	25,000 October 1, 1916
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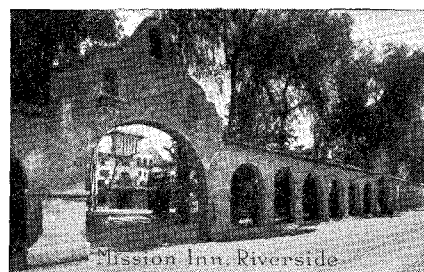
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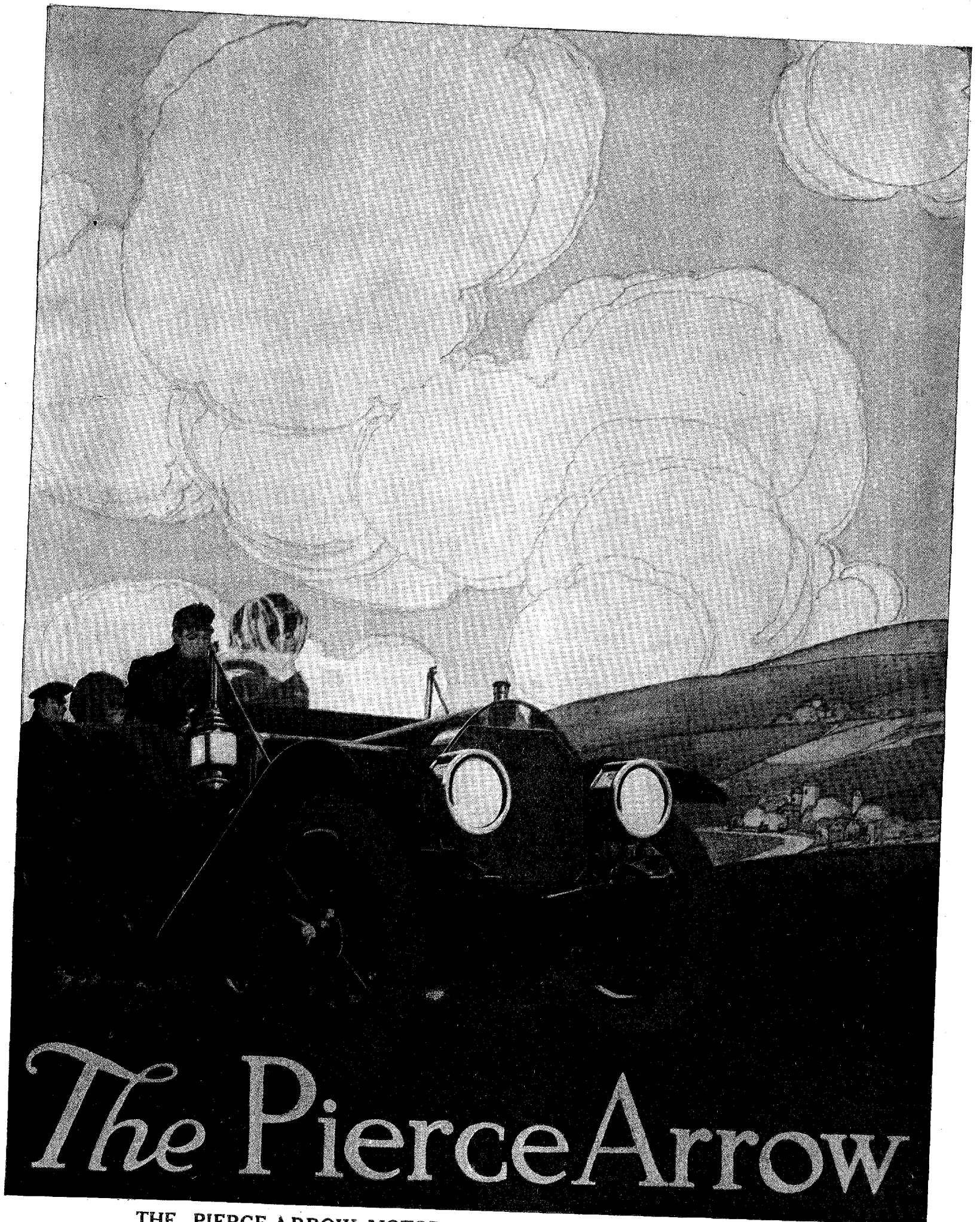
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